

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

CONTENTS



From Whence Came the Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Part I)	3
Run of the Mine.....	9
Make It Safe.....	12
Christmas Exercises	19
Engineering Department	21
Poetry for January.....	23
Ye Old Timers.....	25
Coal Here, There and Everywhere.....	29
Begin the New Year With a Smile.....	30
Of Interest to Women.....	31
Our Young Women.....	33
Our Little Folks.....	35
News About All of Us.....	36
The Office Broom.....	39



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JANUARY ★ 1939

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16

JANUARY, 1939

NUMBER 1

From Whence Came the Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Who were they, from whence did they come and what were their racial characteristics and religion?

PART I

IT IS our purpose to briefly sketch the origin of and the difference in racial characteristics of the people of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, from whence came the great majority of those who settled the original Colonies, which later, by territorial acquisition, quickly grew into the richest and most prosperous nation of the world, the United States of America.

It is true that other European nations, notably Spain, France, Holland and Sweden (the first three countries in particular), made substantial settlements in America at an early day, but it remained for the colonists that came from Great Britain, England in particular, to appear in sufficient numbers and strength of purpose, to lay the real foundation of these United States. The colonists from England came to stay, bringing their families with them, together with an abiding belief in God, and a due sense of order and obedience to established law.

On Saturday, December 19, 1606, there sailed from Blackwall, London, England, three small vessels, "The Sarah Constant," 100 tons burden, Captain Christopher Newport; "The Goodspeed," 40 tons burden, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold; and "The Discovery," 20 tons burden, Captain John Ratcliffe, with one hundred and five souls on board the three vessels. Let us here indulge in a homely comparison. The combined load capacity of the three little ships was but 160 tons, equal to the average carrying capacity of four railway freight cars when loaded with bulky freight. These people were colonists who voluntarily left their own fair country to build a new empire three thousand miles across the sea, with no other thought than that they were serving their God and their king, fulfilling their destiny as they saw it. On May 13, 1607, after a voyage lasting one hundred and forty-five days,

the colonists landed at a peninsula in the river James, which they then called Powhatan after the Indian chief of that name. They called their settlement "James Towne," after King James I, their sovereign, just as Virginia was named after England's virgin Queen Elizabeth.

It is hard to vision the full import of the landing of the colonists at Jamestown. Perhaps the most notable result of the arrival of these courageous souls, and their will to suffer and remain, lies in the fact that their action was the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rather than Latin domination of the North American continent. Many memorable things happened at Jamestown. Of the five months succeeding their arrival Captain John Smith wrote:

"There never were Englishmen left in a foreign country in such miserie as wee in this new discovered Virginia. We watched every three nights, lying on the bare cold ground, what weather soever came; and warded all next day; which brought our men to be most feeble wretchs. Our food was but a small can of barlie sod in water, to five men a day. Our drinke, cold water, taken out of the river; which was, at a floud very salt; at low tide, full of slime and filth; which was the destruction of many of our men. If there were any conscience in men, it would make their hearts to bleed to heare the pitiful murmur and outcries of our sick men without relief, every night and day, for the space of six weeks; some departing out of the world, many times foure in a night."

Such were the experiences suffered by the colonists who established the first English settlement on American soil. Here was set up the first Colonial government of the Virginia Colony, and here the nation had its beginning. The Jamestown settlers, who

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were committed to the established Church of England had few, if any, religious or political inhibitions, they were merely an adventurous element who were recruited by the London Company, to whom King James I had granted a charter to colonize, settle and develop "South Virginia," as it was then called, to distinguish it from the territory northward called "Northern Virginia." The London Company was merely one of several companies chartered by the British crown for the purpose of colonization and profit.

Those who came over under the auspices of the London Company more nearly represented a true cross section of adventurous England. They were men imbued with the spirit of exploration and territorial conquest that came into full flower under Queen Elizabeth. They brought with them the established church of the mother country, with which they were well satisfied.

The second band of colonists, also English, who arrived in America were the people now commonly referred to as the "Pilgrim Fathers." They arrived on November 9, 1620, thirteen and one-half years after the London Company established its colony at Jamestown. The Pilgrim Fathers, arriving on a bleak November day, were the first permanent colonists to settle in New England, the name given to that portion of the American coast lying north of Virginia. Unlike the Virginia colonists the passengers on the lone little vessel, the Mayflower, were in the beginning "separatists" or dissenters from the Church of England. Before coming to America they had established independent (Congregational) churches at Scrooby and Gainsborough, England, early in the seventeenth century. Some of these people fled to Amsterdam, Holland, in 1608, to avoid persecution, removing to Leyden, Holland, in the following year. Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes and other poets have immortalized the voyage and landing of the Mayflower in well known poems, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants has done much to preserve and honor the memory of these courageous people.

The Mayflower was a frail little vessel of 180 tons burden. She set out from Southampton, England, on August 5, 1620, in company with her sister ship, the Speedwell. Unfortunately the courage of the captain and crew of the Speedwell sank after leaving port, and both ships put back to Plymouth. The Mayflower on September 6, 1620, again set out for the new land, with 102 persons in all aboard. The list included forty-one men and fifteen, male servants, or a total of fifty-six males, and forty-six women and children. After a stormy passage lasting sixty-three days they landed at Plymouth Rock near what is now the city of Plymouth, Massachusetts, their original destination the mouth of the Hudson river, where the city of New York now stands.

Perhaps it was the more serious, even austere character of the Mayflower colonists, as expressed in their Mayflower Compact, that won for them the

preeminent place in current American history and thought which they now occupy.

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

"In the name of God Amen! We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our draed sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., have undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation, and furthermore of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most mete and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have heretunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, the Eighteenth, and of Scotland the Fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620."

The Compact was the first charter of law and liberty written on American soil. It was drawn up in the cabin of the Mayflower, and was signed by all the freemen in the little company but two days after the ship's arrival. The people who landed at Plymouth Rock, perhaps because of the greater intensity of their religious beliefs, are known today throughout the world as the "Pilgrim Fathers."

For the reason that England and the English people are most nearly related to our early history, it seems fitting to sketch the origin and background of that people first. Hume, Scottish born British philosopher, historian and political economist, (1711-1776), who published the first part of his *English History* in 1761, and Green, English cleric and historian (1837-1883), who published his expanded *History of the English People* in 1877, both stress the entire absence of record of the earliest settlers of what later came to be known as England. Doubtless a prehistoric people, savages few in number, lived in all the larger western islands that now comprise Great Britain. These people no doubt came from the Continent to the east only to be either destroyed or absorbed by the Celts.

The history of England (Angle-land), has from its beginning been closely associated with that of the other portions of the British Isles, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. England, as we will presently show, underwent, however, a most remarkable racial and religious transformation, while the remaining people, less subject to the intrusions of strangers, retain to this day much of their original Celtic



From Wells' "Outline of History."

blood and characteristics. In substance, the people of England ceased long ago to be dominantly Celtic in blood and temperament. The British Islands were settled at the dawn of history by peoples called "Celts" or "Kelts." The word "Kelt" is now little used, the word taken from the Greek word "Keltoi." The word "Celt" comes from the Roman word "Celti," and with the growth of the Roman Empire and the expansion of the Roman people, plus the adoption of the Latin tongue by the western world, the use of the Greek derivative took at an early day second place.

Who were the Celts? It was not until the invasion of what is now England by the Romans in 55 B. C. that any record of consequence was made of the lives and history of the western Celts. Such scattering prior history of this people after their occupation of the western isles is fragmentary and unsatisfactory in character. Herodotus, the "Father of History," who lived 484-425 B. C., briefly refers to the Celts "who live beyond the *Pillars of Hercules* and border on the Cynesians, who dwell in the extreme west of Europe." The *Pillars of Hercules*, Gibraltar (in Spain) and Ceuta (in Morocco), were the ancient names given the promontories at the east end of the Straits of Gibraltar, separating Europe from Africa.

Each modern historian relates a variant story covering the origin of the Celtic race. Physically these people represent two different groups, one originally occupying northwestern Europe with their chief seat located in the Scandinavian peninsula. This branch of the race was distinguished by their high stature, long heads, long faces, narrow aquiline noses, with fair hair and blue or gray eyes. These are the people usually termed Nordic. The other group is distinguished by their rather round heads, a broad face, the nose often broad and heavy, with hazel gray eyes and light chestnut colored hair, their bodies thick set and of medium height. The term "Alpine" is very generally

applied to the southern Celts, who lived along the mountain chain bordering southwestern France, in Savoy, Switzerland, the valley of the River Po, in Tyrol, Auvergne, Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, Ardenes and the Vosges.

The southern Celts, mingling with the Iberians of northern Spain, were designated by some of the old classic writers as Celtiberians. This people swept down over Italy, and after defeating the Romans at the *Allia*, a tributary of the River Tiber, on July 18, 390 B. C., the invading army actually occupied the city of Rome. The Celts are said to have been bribed to evacuate Rome, and history records that in 280 B. C. they overthrew Macedonia and attempted to overrun Thessaly. After being repulsed by the Thessalonians they passed east of the mouth of the Danube entering southern Russia, travelling as far east as the Sea of Azov where they mingled with the Scythians, hence the new racial name given the mixed people, Celto-Scyths. The Celts at one time constituted the most powerful confederacy of nations in Europe, though later on they were driven back by the Latin and Teutonic peoples.

The Celts, while a branch of the Indo-European race, spoke two main distinct languages, which, while bearing some relation to each other, were withal quite as far apart as were the Celtic tongues from the language spoken by other branches of the Indo-European peoples. The division between the two groups was largely foundationed on the treatment of an original combination of a guttural with a "w" sound, like the English "qu." The tribe formerly known as the *Gadhelic* or *Goidelic*, spoken by the Irish and its descendants, *Scotch Gaelic* and the *Manx* of the Isle of Man, now commonly referred to as *Gaelic*, changed "qu" into "c" which corresponds with the Irish "cia." The second group, the *Brythonic* or *Cymric*, was the language of the original English, Welsh, Cornish and the people of Brittany or Bretagne, the Cornish Celtic language now dead. These people changed "qu" into "p," thus corresponding to the Welsh "pwy." On what trifles do the fate of languages, literature, religion and even peoples turn.

Brittany or Bretagne, formerly one of the most important provinces of France, occupies a peninsula washed on all but its east side by the Atlantic Ocean. It takes its name from the Celts or *Brittains* (as the Romans called the Celts of early Great Britain) who found it desirable to return to the mainland from England between the fifth and seventh centuries A.D. This province during the earlier Roman period bore the name of *Amorica*, extending over the northern and western portions of Gaul. The people of Brittany yet speak a distinctive language known as Low-Breton and strange as it may seem, one whose speech is restricted to the Welsh tongue can understand and be understood by the Low-Bretons, even though unable to convey his thought to his fellow countrymen in England, Scotland or Ireland.

We have before mentioned that the Celts who settled in England have left little or no imprint on what is now known as the English race. A manifestly greater influence on English character and temperament is that due to intermarriage with the descendants of the original Irish, Scottish and Welsh Celts in modern times. The predominant racial characteristics of the English people seems to hold tenaciously to the form inherited from their Saxon forbears. Something of the early culture and religion of the Celtic peoples does deserve mention, more so when the people of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, of whom we will speak more fully hereafter, is touched upon. The peoples of the three last mentioned races constitute a vital part of the British Empire.

The Celtic migration into England was, in the beginning at least, of a scattering nature, taking place in the fourth century, B. C. Those who migrated to Ireland are supposed to have passed directly from the mouth of the river Loire (in France) to the western isle. These were the *Goidels* and later some of this people crossed over from Ireland to the western fringe of England, to Wales and to Scotland. This movement, together with the spread of the Celts over Europe and portions of Asia, was contemporary with what is known as the La Tene civilization or culture. This culture, definitely determined by explorations made in Switzerland and elsewhere, began about 550 B. C. What is known as the First Period lasted until 425 or 420 B. C., spreading over central and western Europe. The extensive use of bronze for weapons, for ornaments and for utensil purpose, with decorated pottery, are related to the First Period. The Second Period, extending to about 200 B. C., is noted for its spread to England and Ireland, and for the coinage of metal money. This period also marked the extension of Celtic influence to the Lower Danube area, the Balkan peninsula and to Asia Minor. The rite of inhumation (the burial of the dead in the ground) also came into vogue at this time. The Third Period, 100 to 15 B. C., ushered in the rite of cremation of the dead, the use of the potters' wheel in making clay vessels, glass ornaments, and many iron tools. In Ireland great skill was displayed in the working of native iron ores and in metallurgy.

Little is known of the religion of the early Celts, whether on the mainland or in the British Isles, although Druidism is said to have been the religion of the ancient Celtic tribes of Gaul until the Romanization of that country took place. The ancient Druids taught the immortality of the human soul, maintaining that it passed to another body after death. They also worshipped the old Roman gods, Mercury, Apollo, Mars, Jupiter and Minerva, using a mixture of astrology and mythical cosmogony superstitions, and some human sacrifice. Pliny gives an extended account of the ceremony of "culling the mistletoe," to which plant they accorded mystic powers. Doubtless our use of mistle-

toe at Christmas comes down from the old Druidish customs. The famous stone monuments located at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England, are perhaps the most important antiquity in the British Isles. John Aubrey (1626-1697) was the first to claim Stonehenge as a Druidical temple inscribed to Coelus. Later authorities have disagreed with Aubrey attributing the monuments in turn to the Romans, to Danish invaders and to the Saxons. The weight of such evidence now available goes to prove that the Druids did not construct the Stonehenge monuments.

We have sketched briefly the invasion of Great Britain by the Celtic tribes, the bronze using Goidels who left their chief imprint on the populations of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and the Brythonic peoples who were workers in iron, and who occupied the greater portion of the south half of the island called Britain by the Romans. History bears no record of just when these two waves of Celtic peoples westward occurred, the Brythonic branch coming first, the Goidels or Gaels coming later, both movements occurring long before the birth of Christ.

In the year 55 B. C. the *Roman Eagles* were first seen on the western side of the Straits of Dover. Whether Julius Caesar really contemplated the conquest of Britain in this his first expedition, or in the second one carried out in the following year, it is difficult to say. Julius Caesar was given to the theatrical, and it is possible that he merely wished to impress the inhabitants of Gaul and the populace of Rome with his soldierly qualities. In any case, the Britons fought well, the dense forests of their lands and the chopping tides of their seas aided their powers of resistance, and after the mid-summer of 54 B. C. Caesar sailed away from the white cliffs of Britain.

Although Caesar gave up the conquest of Britain, Rome remained a city growing in power, and in the year 43 B. C., when Claudius was Emperor of Rome, an expedition was fitted out for the conquest of Britain. The commander was a high born Senator, Aulus Plautius, who had in his command four legions, with a proportionate number of cavalry and "allies." The latter were for the most part armed more lightly than were the legionaries, and were generally stationed in the wings while the legionaries fought in the center. The Roman legionaries were, unlike the "allies," citizen soldiers, with all the rights of citizenship, a legion numbering from 4,000 to 6,000 men. For seventeen years the Roman forces occupied various portions of Britain, steadily pressing forward although the Silures of South Wales under their King Caractacus stopped their further progress toward the southwest.

Other encounters followed, and in the year 59 A. D., the Roman general Suetonius Paulinus conquered Anglesy, and Roman soldiers took up their quarters at Chester and Lincoln, then known by their Latin names of Leganceaster and Lindum. Then in A. D. 60, extreme reverses came to the

Roman forces. Maddened by the tyranny of a grasping Roman official, Boadicea, queen of the Iceni (a tribe who inhabited what is now the county of Norfolk) called her countrymen to arms, sacked the Roman colony of Camulodunum (Colchester) and the cities of Verulamium (now non-existent) and Londinaum (London), thereafter threatening to drive the Romans out of the land. Suetonius, however, fell back to the center of the island, engaging and defeating a far more numerous force of the semi-barbarious *Brittains*. Julius Agricola, a famous Roman general, succeeded to the command, pushing the Roman frontier steadily forward (74 to 84 A. D.) until it nearly coincided with what is now the northern boundary of England.

About the year 120 A. D., the Emperor Hadrian is believed to have built what is known as "Hadrian's wall," extending from the estuary of the Tyne to the Solway. Important fragments of this stone



Portion of Hadrian's Wall as it appears today.

wall yet remain under the protection of the Crown, forming one of the most interesting memorials of Roman domination north of the Alps. Yet another wall built however of turf, was erected by Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, across the lowlands of Scotland from Forth to Clyde. Later the Emperor Severus is said to have reached the northern extremity of the island where he carefully noted the extreme duration of the long midsummer days. While the Roman legionaries came to conquer, they gave England its first real civilization and culture. They established a system of military and trade roads, built numerous fortified cities and public baths, one at least of which is still in existence in London. Mr. T. A. Rickard in his *Man and Metals*, states that copper was mined by the Romans in the counties of Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, and Shropshire as well as on the island of Anglesey (The Mona of Tacitus), an insular county of Northern Wales. This writer also states that these same people mined lead in the counties of Somerset, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Yorkshire and Flintshire. There is, however, no definite record

of coal or iron mining by the Romans in England. With Rome threatened by repeated invasions of northern barbarians, the reigning Emperor recalled his legions from Britain about 407 A. D., and the yet rebellious Celts standing by the roadside, saw the Roman soldiers pass by with their banners, their tall spears, armored breast plates and horse-drawn chariots, to leave Britain forever. In later years Rome came back to Britain, tonsured monks bearing the Cross of Christ instead of a spear.

It is worth while to quote briefly from "Gibbons Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," a work which has been classed as "The most perfect historical composition that exists in any language." James O'Donnell Bennett, in his "Much Loved Books," said that "Gibbon's theme was the disintegration, the shattering, the final collapse of the last great republic until ours was born. His story is the story of the final failure of what was for many ages the most successful enterprise the mind of man had ever conceived or his hand ever guided. That story comprehends more than thirteen centuries of success and failure." In Chapter One, of his monumental work, Edward Gibbon said:

"The only accession which the Roman empire received, during the first century of the Christian era, was the province of Britain. In this single instance the successors of Caesar and Augustus were persuaded to follow the example of the former, rather than the precept of the latter. The proximity of its situation to the coast of Gaul seemed to invite their arms; the pleasing, though doubtful intelligence, of a pearl fishery, attracted their avarice; and as Britain was viewed in the light of a distinct and insulated world, the conquest scarcely formed any exception to the general system of continental measures. After a war of about forty years, undertaken by the most stupid, maintained by the most dissolute, and terminated by the most timid of all the emperors, the far greater part of the island submitted to the Roman yoke. The various tribes of Britons possessed valour without conduct, and the love of freedom without the spirit of union. They took up arms with savage fierceness; they laid them down, or turned them against each other with wild inconstancy; and while they fought singly, they were successively subdued. Neither the fortitude of Caractacus, nor the despair of Boadicea, nor the fanaticism of the Druids, could avert the slavery of their country, or resist the steady progress of the Imperial generals, who maintained the national glory, when the throne was disgraced by the weakest, or the most vicious of mankind. At the very time when Domitian, confined to his palace, felt the terrors which he inspired; his legions, under the command of the virtuous Agricola, defeated the collected force of the Caledonians at the foot of the

Grampian hills; and his fleets, venturing to explore an unknown and dangerous navigation, displayed the Roman arms round every part of the island. The conquest of Britain was considered as already achieved; and it was the design of Agricola to complete and ensure his success by the easy reduction of Ireland, for which in his opinion, one legion and a few auxiliaries were sufficient. The western isle might be improved into a valuable possession, and the Britons would wear their chains with the less reluctance, if the prospect and example of freedom were on every side removed from before their eyes.

"But the superior merit of Agricola soon occasioned his removal from the government of Britain; and forever disappointed this rational, though extensive scheme of conquest. Before his departure, the prudent general had provided for security as well as for dominion. He had observed that the island is almost divided into two unequal parts by the opposite gulfs, or, as they are now called, the Friths of Scotland. Across the narrow interval of about forty miles, he had drawn a line of military stations, which was afterwards fortified in the reign of Antoninus Pius, by a turf rampart erected on foundations of stone. This wall of Antoninus, at a small distance beyond the modern cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, was fixed as the limit of the Roman province. The native Caledonians preserved in the northern extremity of the island their wild independence, for which they were not less indebted to their poverty than to their valour. Their incursions were frequently repelled and chastised; but their country was never subdued. The masters of the fairest and most wealthy climates of the globe turned with contempt from gloomy hills assailed by the winter tempest, from lakes concealed in a blue mist, and from cold and lonely heaths, over which the deer of the forest were chased by a troop of naked barbarians."

Green, the historian, said that, "for the fatherland of the English race we must look far away from England itself. The prehistoric inhabitants that perhaps date back to the period when England was yet a part of the continent of Europe, and before it became an island washed by angry seas, were, as we have said, absorbed or destroyed by the Celts who were the first important inhabitants. The Celts driven back into the densely timbered and mountainous portion of the island by the Roman invaders, managed to maintain their identity and racial characteristics, establishing in western England a country of their own, Wales, of which we will say more later.

The same historian, and we know no better authority, tells us of the people who were the real foundation of the English race as we know that people today:

"In the fifth century after the birth of Christ the one country which we know to have borne the name of Angeln or England lay within the district which is now called Sleswick, a district in the heart of the peninsula that parts the Baltic from the Northern seas. Its pleasant pastures, its black-timbered homesteads, its prim little townships looking down on inlets of purple water, were then but a wild waste of heather and sand, girt along the coast with a sunless woodland, broken here and there by meadows that crept down to the marshes and the sea. The dwellers in this district, however, seem to have been merely an outlying fragment of what was called the Engle or English folk, the bulk of whom lay probably in what is now Lower Hanover and Oldenburg. On one side of them the Saxons of Westphalia held the land from the Weser to the Rhine; on the other, the Eastphalian Saxons stretched away to the Elbe. North again of the fragment of the English folk in Sleswick lay another kindred tribe, the Jutes, whose name is still preserved in their district of Jutland. Engle, Saxon, and Jute all belonged to the same Low German branch of the Teutonic family; and at the moment when history discovers them they were being drawn together by the ties of a common blood, common speech, common social and political institutions. There is little ground indeed for believing that the three tribes looked on themselves as one people, or that we can as yet apply to them, save by anticipation, the common name of Englishmen. But each of them was destined to share in the conquest of the land in which we live, and it is from the union of all of them when its conquest was complete that the English people has sprung."

Little was known of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes until they conquered Britain, their history like that of all Northern peoples was then very vague, civilization had its beginning elsewhere. Wells relates that the growing of wheat had spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans in Europe and Asia, with the distribution of the Neolithic culture by perhaps 15,000 or 10,000 B. C. and before the beginnings of civilization. Civilization is something more than the occasional seasonal growing of wheat. It is rather foundationed on the possession of acres continuously cultivated and possessed, by people who erect some form of permanent shelter or who occupy a common settlement with protection from the attacks of their more savage neighbors. Research indicates that the cradle of western civilization was located along the banks of the river Nile in Egypt and the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, this mid-river section known as Mesopotamia, or the country lying between two great rivers.

Part II will follow in the February issue.

• • Run of the Mine • •

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

FOR fifteen years in succession, it has been our privilege to wish the combined families of The Union Pacific Coal Company, the Southern Wyoming Utilities Company, and the Union Pacific Water Company, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The year that has passed had its sorrows and its compensations—it has always been that way and will be until the end of time. We who are past middle life feel that the years somehow seem to pass more quickly than was the case in our earlier days. Sir Richard Francis Burton, traveler, poet and mystic, said truthfully:

"Yes, Life in youth-tide standeth still;
in manhood streameth soft and slow;
See, as it nears the 'abysmal goal'
how fleet the waters flash and flow!"

Well, the flood of humanity will continue to stream on, and the problem is to do the best one can while here. The year 1938 came in rather slowly, picking up in the last quarter with a fair chance for better things in the year before us.

The one great thing confronting the coal mining industry now is to try to stem the tide of a reducing volume of production and employment, and this can best be accomplished by a continued growth in cooperative effort.

We are grateful to 1938, that our accident record has made further improvement and for the fine spirit that has served to bring all our people closer together, and so we repeat, A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Eugene McLaughlin

Our New Year's Serial

ON FOUR occasions in the past, we have indulged in serial contributions to the *Employees' Magazine*. Commencing with this number we present the first installment of a "continued in our next," that may run for five or six months, the subject: "From Whence Came The Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales?"

We have not attempted to write a history of the British races; that has been well done many times, and besides we lack not only the capacity but like-

wise the space for a real thorough presentation. We did, however, conclude (rather hastily) in December last, that a brief outline of the origin of the English people and their Irish, Scottish and Welsh cousins, might be of interest to those who come from the British Isles, even "unto" the second and third generations.

If we got anything out of sketching some twenty volumes, including three encyclopedias, four histories and a few miscellaneous works, while getting together our material, it is that man has at times rose to a position close to God, in other instances sinking to the level of Lucifer; this while countless millions of ordinary men and women carried on the tasks that destiny had committed to their care. We are given to wonder if many of our present-day perplexities are not due to our failure to take an occasional back sight, reviewing, as it were, the progress made through the centuries, the mistakes that were made as well as the glorious things that were consummated.

These little islands, once a part of the western continental shelf, have occupied a stirring place in history. We will not soon forget that first, round-the-world broadcast, arranged by the British government a few years ago, when, following the King's Christmas greeting, there was heard the voice of a shepherd in the Cotswold Hills, the voice of Bonnie Scotland, gay lilting Ireland and snow-covered Canada, with a few words from frozen Labrador, then a few more from Africa, Australia, India and the islands of the Seven Seas. Above and beyond all that thrilled us that night was the sound of a silver-toned bugle blown by a soldier serving King and Country at the foot of Khyber Pass. We heard a lot about Khyber Pass, Peshawar, Naushara, and the Indian Mutiny of 1857, in our boyhood. We hope our readers will find something that will justify what was a delightful evening and Sunday job for three weeks.

The Press

Once in a while a great statesman pauses to say a mouthful. One such recently saluted the press by saying: "The press, which conveys our words to every corner of the globe with unimpeachable accuracy, but yet with such variation of effect that no two reports seem to be alike." This is more than an epigram.

Sandy MacWhyte on the "Up's 'N Doons" of Business

THIS is not a boost for The MacWhyte Company's wire ropes, it is merely an attempt to pay a deserved compliment to old Sandy MacWhyte, wire rope splicer. There is so much good Scotch thrift and common sense in Sandy's remarks that we would like to pass them on to our readers.

"I say, Sandy, have you seen this chart?" speered the Boss, as he stoppit at my splicin' bench for a wee crack.

"No," says I, "I havena seen it. What's it about?"

"It's very interesting, as well as instructive," replied the Boss. "It charts business conditions during the past hundred years."

"Aye, aye, there seems tae hae been a lot o' ups an' downs in the last century," says I. "It seems frae that record that booms an' depressions are naething new."

"Correct," says the Boss. "I guess they have been with the human race ever since civilization began."

"Let's hae a look at it," says I. "It disna say onything aboot the seven year boom, an' the seven year depression in the land o' Egypt."

"No," replied the Boss. "It doesn't go that far back."

"Weel," says I—"here is the Bank Credit Land boom in the year 1836, whilk was followed by a panic in 1837 an' '38. In 1839 we had the cotton boom, whilk was followed by the debt repudiation depression, an' this lasted frae 1840 until '45. Then we had twa years o' guid business on account o' the Mexican War. Business wasna so good in 1848 an' '49. In 1850 the California Gold discovery boom spread all over the country, an' prosperity continued until the middle o' 1857. This panic lasted through '58. Business was aboot normal in 1859 an' '60. It was aboot this time that the north an' south agreed tae disagree, an', as a result, we had a depression whilk lasted during the years '61 an' '62."

"Now, we are coming to the interesting part of the story," says the Boss.

"We had war prosperity in '63, '64 and the first half of '65—just as we had prosperity in 1916, '17 and '18.

"We had a primary post war depression in the latter half of '65 and '66—and we had the same in 1921 and '22.

"Beginning in 1866, we had good business conditions until about the end of '73, and we had prosperity from 1923 to about the end of 1929.

"The secondary post civil war depression lasted six years—until about the close of '79. Gold payments were resumed, and business was good until 1884."

"Aye," says I, "I mind the depression o' '84—I walked the streets o' Chicago for weeks lookin' for a job."

"Did you land one?" speered the Boss.

"I did that," says I. "I got a job wi' Fraser an' Chalmers, an' kept it until I got fired—but that's anither story—let's look at the chart again."

"Well," says the Boss, as he followed the record, "the depression of '84 lasted until about the middle of '86. After that the chart is fairly regular with its ups and downs. Here it says railroad prosperity made business good from 1886 to the middle of '93—the Chicago World's Fair year—then the panic of '93—a slight recovery in '95—depression in '96 and '97—they call it the Silver Campaign depression. Then came the merger period the time when the Steel Corporation, and many other large mergers were completed. This period of prosperity lasted from 1898 to 1903. In 1904 we had what was known as the Rich Man's panic—followed by prosperity in 1905 to '07. Then followed the panic of 1907. This was followed by ups and downs until 1915 when the World War prosperity began.

"Weel, weel," says I, "it seems that depressions are naething new.

"The pendulum swings baith ways—there has aye been action an' reaction. I wonder if it's possible tae keep business on an even keel a' the while, ony mair than ye can stop the ebb an' flow o' the tide. This problem has been studied by breeliant economists an' statesmen for mony lang years, an' sae far, they hae no solved the problem, an' I doot if they ever will."

"The first depression I remember was the depression in Scotland, the bad times that followed the war atween the French an' the Prussians—that was a hard time. We had little work tae do in coal mining an' no muckle pay for it. The wage for eight hours was twa shillins—aboot fifty cents—a day. But, we managed to get along. Maybe we were ill-nourished, but we were happy so long as we didna become paupers. That was terrible in those days.

"Then when I came to Chicago in 1883, expectin' tae pick up gold dollars on the streets, I got a job in a brass foundry—then the depression o' '84 arrived, an' I was oot o' a job. I got a job, as I telt ye afore—got fired, an' got anither job. But what I cannot understand is—how we got along all through sae mony depressions without help frae the government? Maybe I'm awa behind the times, but I wonder if we are no makin' a big mistake when we try tae cure these ills by legislation.

"I wonder if it really is the government's responsibility to properly feed, clothe and shelter everybody."

"Mind you, I think the unfortunate, the lame, the sickly and the blind should be cared for, but what aboot the hundreds o' thoosands wha will not work even when there was work for them to do?"

"I believe it is the function of the government to govern, jist as it is oor function tae mak guid wire rope, an' I believe it is the function of ilka community tae tak guid care o' its ain folk."

"It's a burnin' question, an' ilka guid citizen should study this problem until a solution is obtained."

"You are right, Sandy," said the Boss. "It is a serious problem, and I really believe that if it was given consideration from the economic standpoint — that if politics were entirely discarded and humanitarianism only was considered, the correct solution would soon be attained."

"Amen, God speed the day," says I. "What a glorious day it will be for ilka yin when the relief question will be forgotten."

Your auld freen,

SANDY MACWHYTE

Wire Rope Splicer

Thomas Jefferson's Washington Memorial

A FEW weeks ago certain Washington ladies, imitating perhaps sit-down strike methods, chained themselves to some of the Japanese cherry trees that grace the shore of the tidal basin in that fair city. The ladies indulged in this fantastic conduct as a protest against the destruction of the cherry trees since removed for the purpose of creating a Jefferson Memorial to honor that great American.

This recalls the instructions which Jefferson left behind him (written on the back of an old letter) for a monument to mark a simple grave:

"A plain die or cube of 3 f., he wrote, "without any mouldings, surmounted by an obelisk of 6 f. height, each of a single stone." And on the face of the obelisk the following inscription, "and not a word more * * * because by these testimonials that I have lived I wish most to be remembered" — that here was buried Thomas Jefferson, "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, And Father of the University of Virginia."

While much of Jefferson's political pattern has been found old fashioned by his followers in recent years, we agree that his early contribution to the founding of our government entitles him to more than a "cube of 3 f."

Fine Progress Toward Safety

THE Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., of Timmins, Ontario, maintain an intelligent, constructive safety campaign. In 1935, the company decided that by all pulling together accidents could be reduced. We have calculated their lost time accidents expressed in man-hours worked for the period shown below. As the company's records are kept on a "shift" basis we have assumed an eight-hour day in reducing shifts to man hours:

	Per 1000 Shifts	Man hours per lost time accident
Year 1930-1934	.91	8,791
" 1935	.56	14,286
" 1936	.24	33,333
" 1937	.11	72,727
" 1938 11 Mos.	.11	72,727

It will be seen that the lost time accidents for the 23 months ending November 30th last, were less than one-eighth of those experienced in the 5 years 1930-1934. This is an enviable record but the men and the management are out for an even better one.

Things Foreign

Just recently Mr. Anthony Eden (who did not bring a silk hat over with him), went down to Annapolis, Maryland, to visit the grave of Robert Eden, a relative though distant, and a one time colonial Governor of Maryland.

Mr. Eden holds another link with America. The regiment in which he served in the World War, the "Royal Rifles," was organized on Governors' Island, New York, in 1755, as an aggregation of sharpshooters for service against the French at Fort Duquesne, where George Washington as a major in the colonial army did some hard fighting. Mr. Eden seems to have gotten in and out of the United States, seeing a lot of things, without receiving many verbal brick-bats.

Change of Address

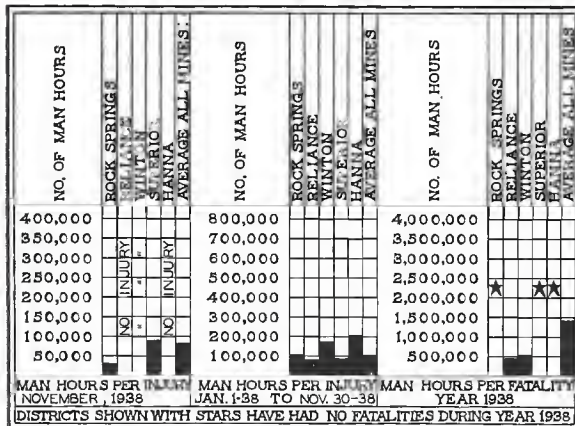
WHILE the Employees' Magazine is published and distributed for the use of our employees, we do maintain a limited unremunerated list, these magazines sent out by U. S. mail.

Certain of the names on this list change their place of residence without advising us of same, with the result that the undelivered copies come back to us postage collect.

We will have to ask our friends who receive the magazine by U. S. mail, including some retired employees, to give us prompt notice of any change in mailing address.

Make It Safe

November Accident Graph



FOUR injuries during the month of November reduced the man hours per injury more than five thousand from the total shown for the period ending October 31, 1938. Two of these injuries were inexcusable and should be charged to thoughtlessness. These two injuries, together with one other, brought the standing of the Rock Springs mines from second place to third place among the districts. It is hoped they will regain some of this lost ground during the month of December. Hanna is leading the districts with 202,785 man hours per injury. Winton is in second place, Superior fourth and Reliance fifth.

When this issue of the magazine is delivered, the year will be over and our record, good or bad, will be made. If we have learned anything from the accidents which have occurred during the past year, we will have made some progress, providing we use this knowledge to prevent similar accidents.

The time for making resolutions is here. How about resolving to "Keep our minds on our jobs while working and do our work in the best possible way we know how." If this is done, the accident rate will be much lower than it is now.

Just this about fatalities, "Let's strive to complete the year 1939 without a fatality—it can be done."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

NOVEMBER, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	29,365	2	14,683
Rock Springs No. 8.	39,760	1	39,760
Rock Springs Outside	15,791	0	No Injury
Total.....	84,916	3	28,305

Reliance No. 1.....	29,316	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	17,388	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	10,563	0	No Injury
Total.....	57,267	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	24,003	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	24,339	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	9,800	0	No Injury
Total.....	58,142	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	20,370	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	21,665	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	19,908	1	19,908
Superior D. O. Clark	8,883	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	16,583	0	No Injury
Total.....	87,409	1	87,409
Hanna No. 4.....	30,681	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,135	0	No Injury
Total.....	41,816	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938...	329,550	4	82,388
All Districts, 1937...	314,221	7	44,889

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	245,168	4	61,292
Rock Springs No. 8..	346,367	3	115,456
Rock Springs Outside.	168,343	0	No Injury
Total.....	759,878	7	108,554
Reliance No. 1.....	257,740	2	128,870
Reliance No. 7.....	133,434	3	44,478
Reliance Outside	90,909	1	90,909
Total.....	482,083	6	80,347
Winton No. 1.....	212,772	2	106,386
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	201,138	1	201,138
Winton Outside	91,042	0	No Injury
Total.....	504,952	3	168,317
Superior "B"	165,326	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	177,863	4	44,466
Superior "D"	162,561	2	81,281
Superior D. O. Clark.	55,090	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	155,246	2	77,623
Total.....	716,086	8	89,511

Hanna No. 4.....	286,349	2	143,175
Hanna Outside	119,221	0	No Injury
Total.....	405,570	2	202,785
All Districts, 1938...	2,868,569	26	110,330
All Districts, 1937...	3,354,456	37	90,661

Awaiting the Touch of a Little Hand

THE Bell & Zoller Coal and Mining Company publish a *Monthly Safetygram* devoted very largely to the safety of their mine employees. This splendid paper carried the following moving article in the December issue, under the caption shown above:

"A recent dramatic appeal, entitled 'Dear Driver,' in which a father pleaded with motorists to drive carefully and protect his little daughter, attracted nation-wide attention when it was read in open court by Traffic Judge J. M. Braude of Chicago. A few days later Judge Braude received the following letter."

"Judge Braude:

"I have just read your letter to 'Dear Driver.'

"I'm glad you CAN say 'Dear Driver,' because I can't. Sometimes when I think of drivers they appear as something between a leopard and an elephant—they sneak up quietly with great speed, like a leopard, but suddenly become as huge and impossible to stop as an elephant.

"You see, I'm a mother. I have a daughter, too. If she's a wee bit late getting home from school I become so horribly frightened I think death would be preferable to the awful torture I must endure. I even dislike letting her go out to play, because, as you say, I cannot be with her.

"But, of course, she must go out to play—'All the other kids do.' At night I am afraid to pray that God will watch her and keep her from harm, because I used to do that when we had our daughter and our son.

"Now we don't have him anymore, because I let him go out to play once too often and one of your 'Dear Drivers' cut him down.

"Less than ten minutes after he went to play some of my neighbors brought one of his little shoes up to my apartment. You should see what being hit by a car can do to shoes! I didn't recognize that shoe. He had on his play shoes—we were saving his new shoes for special occasions. He was buried in them.

"Honestly, Judge Braude, it takes much, much strength to go to look at a child you have bathed, one whose little hands and face and knees would sometimes get so black you would wonder if they would ever scrub clean again—whose colds you worried so over and got up many times during the night to see if he was covered, and wondered what you would do if his fever went up much farther, knowing

your purse wouldn't stretch to include doctor's calls.

"And looking at those golden curls and that so fair skin, wondering (in your own secret heart) how anything so beautiful happened to come to you!

"Honestly, it's hard to enter the portals of a place marked 'Funeral Home' and walk down quiet, empty aisles to a small white casket and look at that child of white marble. You feel too utterly crushed to weep. And then you feel: 'This is only a hideous nightmare. It can't be so! Soon I'll awake and see him again.'

"But you never do! You go quickly, if limply, through the whole dream-like ordeal, because you are civilized and you know other parents go thru it. If they can, you can!

"But sometimes you feel you can't go on—that you must abandon yourself to wild grief. But somehow you don't. Then sets in the rest of your life—the common 'every days'—and you wonder how you can bear it. There's a very large chunk cut right out of your heart, and, believe me, it does not heal. And you know it never will. Life can never again be completely happy.

"You are never again quite free. Tears well at most unexpected times and places. But you must restrain them at all costs, because even a beast will hide its cuts and bruises from the world by dragging its injured body to its lair and licking its wounds."

**YOU MUST
HAVE NOTICED
that the man
who does
his work
well does
it safely.**

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938

THREE more sections were dropped from the "No Injury" column during November and the fourth moved farther down the list with another injury charged to its section. We now have nineteen underground and two outside sections which have had injuries charged against them this year. Sixteen sections have had one each and five sections have had two each. The brighter side of the picture shows that there are eighty-five of the sections with clear records.

The most regrettable part of the twenty-six injuries charged below is that two of them are fatalities and from mining safety's most potent enemy

—FALL OF ROCK. We all believe this type of accident can be reduced much more than it has been but unless this belief results in positive action, we will not stop them. This action must result in setting timber just as soon as it is possible and taking down loose top which cannot be properly secured. The law of gravity is still in force. Be sure you are not a victim by taking a chance on rock or coal not being affected by it.

Be sure to attend the safety meetings and hear any announcements which may be made regarding the drawing for the automobile. Are you eligible to draw for the grand prize?

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per. Injury	
1. M. A. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	55,090	0	No Injury	
2. Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	39,144	0	No Injury	
3. John Traeger	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	33,719	0	No Injury	
4. Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	32,893	0	No Injury	
5. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	31,962	0	No Injury	
6. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior C,	Section 3	31,423	0	No Injury	
7. Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	31,402	0	No Injury	
8. George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	31,192	0	No Injury	
9. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior B,	Section 3	30,527	0	No Injury	
10. Angus Hatt	Rock Springs 8,	Section 13	30,422	0	No Injury	
11. Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	29,022	0	No Injury	
12. Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	28,616	0	No Injury	
13. James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	28,525	0	No Injury	
14. Basil Winiski	Superior B,	Section 5	28,357	0	No Injury	
15. Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior B,	Section 6	27,552	0	No Injury	
16. L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	27,125	0	No Injury	
17. Leslie Low	Superior D,	Section 2	26,999	0	No Injury	
18. Richard Arkle	Superior B,	Section 2	26,922	0	No Injury	
19. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance 1,	Section 5	26,763	0	No Injury	
20. Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 3	26,761	0	No Injury	
21. James Reese	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	26,684	0	No Injury	
22. Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	26,439	0	No Injury	
23. Ben Caine	Superior D,	Section 7	26,432	0	No Injury	
24. Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	26,383	0	No Injury	
25. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	26,215	0	No Injury	
26. Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	26,117	0	No Injury	
27. Pete Marinoff	Winton 1,	Section 5	25,949	0	No Injury	
28. John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	25,865	0	No Injury	
29. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	25,585	0	No Injury	
30. George Harris	Winton 1,	Section 7	25,445	0	No Injury	
31. John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	25,277	0	No Injury	
32. John Krppan	Winton 1	Section 9	24,801	0	No Injury	
33. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	24,738	0	No Injury	
34. Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 4	24,031	0	No Injury	
35. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	24,003	0	No Injury	

36.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	23,989	0	No Injury
37.	Wm. Benson	Reliance	1,	Section 8	23,933	0	No Injury
38.	Frank Dolinar	Winton	1,	Section 10	23,870	0	No Injury
39.	Geo. L. Addy	Superior	B,	Section 1	22,967	0	No Injury
40.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	22,498	0	No Injury
41.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	22,470	0	No Injury
42.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	22,442	0	No Injury
43.	W. B. Rae	Hanna	1,	Section 1	22,085	0	No Injury
44.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 9	21,959	0	No Injury
45.	George Sprowell	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 6	21,952	0	No Injury
46.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 8	21,616	0	No Injury
47.	James Herd	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 2	21,441	0	No Injury
48.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 1	21,315	0	No Injury
49.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 3	21,168	0	No Injury
50.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 10	20,678	0	No Injury
51.	John Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 7	20,615	0	No Injury
52.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 4	20,307	0	No Injury
53.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	18,830	0	No Injury
54.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section 10	18,263	0	No Injury
55.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	18,116	0	No Injury
56.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	18,004	0	No Injury
57.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	17,878	0	No Injury
58.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	17,878	0	No Injury
59.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	17,759	0	No Injury
60.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	17,710	0	No Injury
61.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	17,388	0	No Injury
62.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	17,122	0	No Injury
63.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section 8	17,017	0	No Injury
64.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	16,674	0	No Injury
65.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	16,331	0	No Injury
66.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	15,701	0	No Injury
67.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7,	Section 5	15,582	0	No Injury
68.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	14,511	0	No Injury
69.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	14,273	0	No Injury
70.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 5	12,894	0	No Injury
71.	DeForest Nielson	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	12,376	0	No Injury
72.	Sam Evans	Reliance	1,	Section 7	10,570	0	No Injury
73.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance	1,	Section 10	10,388	0	No Injury
74.	B. W. Grove	Reliance	7,	Section 7	10,311	0	No Injury
75.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	7,385	0	No Injury
76.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	4,207	0	No Injury
77.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 8	3,584	0	No Injury
78.	Wm. Lahti	Superior	D,	Section 1	3,507	0	No Injury
79.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 11	2,968	0	No Injury
80.	Chas. Kamps	Superior	B,	Section 7	2,884	0	No Injury
81.	J. R. Mann	Reliance	7,	Section 8	1,288	0	No Injury
82.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4,	Section 10	1,022	0	No Injury
83.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C,	Section 2	29,561	1	29,561
84.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	56,588	2	28,294
85.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	26,663	1	26,663
86.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1,	Section 9	26,488	1	26,488
87.	Richard Haag	Superior	D,	Section 4	26,243	1	26,243
88.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	25,816	1	25,816
89.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	25,599	1	25,599
90.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	24,241	1	24,241
91.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	24,010	1	24,010
92.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section 6	23,779	1	23,779

(Continued on following page)

93.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	22,890	1	22,890
94.		Superior	D,	Section 6	22,708	1	22,708
95.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	22,687	1	22,687
96.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	21,868	1	21,868
97.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	19,761	1	19,761
98.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	32,809	2	16,405
99.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	26,278	2	13,139
100.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	22,589	2	11,295
101.	John V. Knoll	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 5	7,119	1	7,119

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	168,343	0	No Injury
2.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	119,221	0	No Injury
3.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	91,042	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	90,909	1	90,909
5.	Port Ward	Superior	155,246	2	77,623
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938			2,868,569	26	110,330
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937			3,354,456	37	90,661

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO NOVEMBER 30, 1938

General Outside
Employees
Calendar Days

Rock Springs	2,267
Reliance	224
Winton	2,752
Superior	3,024
Hanna	1,127

Underground
Employees
Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	1
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	9
Reliance No. 1 Mine	51
Reliance No. 7 Mine	33
Winton No. 1 Mine	33
Winton No. 3 Mine	843
Winton No. 7½ Mine	322
Superior "B" Mine	436
Superior "C" Mine	126
Superior "D" Mine	23
Hanna No. 4 Mine	155

Outside
Employees
Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,955
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,535
Reliance Tipple	1,371
Winton Tipple	3,155
Superior "B" Tipple	308
Superior "C" Tipple	161
Superior "D" Tipple	609
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	383

Monoxide Gas

Each winter, monoxide gas (automobile exhaust) takes its toll of lives due to carelessness. If the garage doors are closed when you start your automobile or track motor car, you are in grave DANGER! Monoxide gas gives no warning.

Monoxide gas cannot be seen. There is no odor—but it means certain death if enough of the gas is inhaled into the human system.

Play safe! Always open the garage doors—and be certain that they will *STAY OPEN BEFORE* starting your car motor.

Cheaper to Live

The Steam Railroad Section of the National Safety Council quotes the following:

"A live man pays 25 cents for a shave,

A dead one pays \$5.00.

A woolen overcoat costs \$40.00.

A wooden one costs \$400.00.

A taxi to the theatre is \$1.00,

But to the cemetery it's \$10.00.

Stay alive and save your money;

It's easy—work safely!"

November Safety Awards

SEVEN of the ten mines were eligible to draw for the cash awards and four of them completed three or more consecutive months without a lost-time injury, making them eligible to draw for the awards for suits of clothes.

Mr. McAuliffe spoke at the Rock Springs meeting, voicing his earnest desire that all districts complete the year of 1939 without a fatality.

The United States Bureau of Mines film, "Aluminum—Fabricating Processes," was shown at the meetings held in the Rock Springs field.

The attendance was good at all meetings. Safety meetings for November were held in Reliance, Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs and Winton on December 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th, respectively.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Reliance No. 1	C. W. Hamblin	Tony Varros	Wm. Sellers	Julius Reuter
Reliance No. 7	Joe Mlinar	Woodrow Emery	Elmer Meeks	Harvey Fearn
Winton No. 1	Wm. Moon, Sr.	George Evanoff	Orlo E. Clark	George Harris
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Richard Gregory	Howard Moss	George Sprowell
Superior "B"	Ernest Hekkanen	Alfred Acker	Raymond Tarter	Richard Arkle
Superior "C"	Joe Russ	Lauri Bergren, Jr.	Frank Smith	Albert Hicks
Hanna No. 4	Andy H. Royce	Chas. M. Huhtala	Andy Ruskanen	Edward While
Total	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Suits of clothes awarded: John Evich, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Gus Kaumo, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine (replacing order won by J. B. Mickles, deceased); A. E. Barwick, Superior "B" Mine; Matt Miller, Superior "C" Mine, and Evor Kumpala, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 and Superior "D" Mines were ineligible to participate.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past eleven months are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be given at the close of the year 1938:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
Aaron Deneley, Rock Springs
John Hamilton, Rock Springs
J. R. Mann, Rock Springs
Andrew Matson, Rock Springs
Nestor Neimi, Rock Springs
Tony Paavala, Rock Springs

Max Cologna, Reliance
Everett Gordon, Reliance
Erwin Groark, Reliance
Clarence Hoye, Reliance
LeRoy McComas, Reliance
Willard Mossop, Reliance

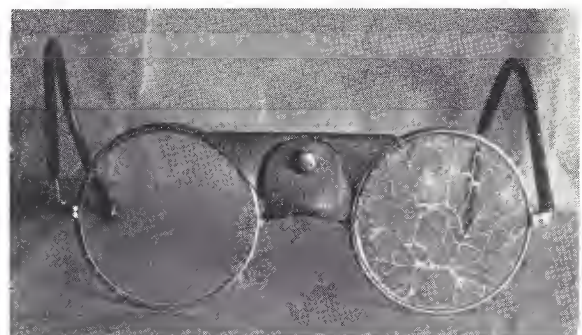
Ignatz Bozovichar, Winton
Ben Dona, Winton
John Miller, Jr., Winton

Richard Dexter, Sr., Superior
Del Homan, Superior
Lawrence Hysell, Superior
Matthew Miller, Superior

Reno Moretti, Superior
George Tomich, Superior
John J. Vase, Superior
Lawrence Zajec, Superior

Emmett Bain, Hanna
Rudolph Makinen, Hanna

Another Eye Saved



The picture shows a lens of the goggles worn by Claude Hiner, machinist apprentice, Superior, which was shattered when struck by a piece of steel which broke off a lathe tool. No glass left the steel frame and there was no injury to the eye—just another grim reminder that it pays to wear goggles.

November Injuries

RICHARD DEXTER, SR., *American, married, age 59, timberman, Section No. 4, Superior "D" Mine.* Fracture of four transverse processes and injury to lower part of back. Period of disability estimated four months.

Dick was employed as timberman in a conveyor place working in an entry chain pillar. He was setting a prop and had put the cap piece on top of it, pushing it with his hand to tighten it. He then reached down to pick up the axe, with which he was going to drive in the cap piece and make the timber secure. As he was reaching for the axe, the prop fell and struck him across the back.

This is a method which a great many men use while timbering and accidents of this kind can be avoided by having tools and material at hand ready for use.

JOHN HAMILTON, *English, single, age 34, machine man, Section No 2, Rock Springs Mine No. 4 Mine.* Severe laceration of the left foot and fracture of the third, fourth and fifth metatarsals of the left foot. Period of disability estimated ten weeks.

John was employed as lead man on a conveyor driving a room uphill. The face was about half cleaned and he was standing on the pile of coal, alongside of the Duckbill, picking at the face. The face bumped a little and he slid off the loose coal and his left foot was caught between the Duckbill and the face.

This is the second injury of this kind within a month and henceforth no one will be permitted to pick at the face while standing directly in front of the Duckbill, in the Duckbill or straddling the pan line.

TONY PAAVALA, *Finnish descent, married, age 50, repairman, Section No. 8, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Loss of the fourth and fifth fingers, right hand. Period of disability estimated thirty days.

Tony was going to grease the gears on a shaking conveyor engine and waited at the loading end until the loading of a car was completed. He then told the loading end man not to start the conveyor until he told him to do so. When Tony had partly finished the greasing, the loading end man thought he heard him say "All right" and started the conveyor, catching two of Tony's fingers.

A little care and a better method of applying gear dressing would have prevented this serious injury.

AARON DENELEY, SR., *English, married, age 53, rollerman, Section No. 1, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of first, second, third and fourth toes, right foot. Period of disability estimated two months.

Above the main landing on the slope there is an abrupt change of grade, and to prevent the rope from rubbing the roof, there are two

sheaves, one placed directly over the other and the rope runs between these two sheaves. The rope had come out from between these sheaves and the landing man asked Aaron to put it back in place when the trip was landed on the parting and the rope was slack. Aaron did as he was requested but the rope came out a second time. He replaced it again and apparently was going to hold it in place with his foot until the rope became taut. When the rope took the load of the trip he was pressing firmly enough against the rope and his foot was pulled between the sheaves. Certainly this accident should not have happened. When pressing on a large rope with one's foot, it will surely follow the direction of the moving rope.

Schools

THE debating team of the Rock Springs High School, at the tri-state high school practice debate tournament held in Cheyenne on November 19th, finished in first place. Some 21 schools entered their best talent. Rock Springs won all six of its debates, and carried a 100 percent showing. Nearly 200 debaters were in attendance from Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Of the 1,900 students enrolled at the Wyoming State University, 56 claim Rock Springs as their home. Thirty-three states, excluding Wyoming, are represented.

\$341,751 will soon be distributed to State of Wyoming elementary and high schools, the funds derived from federal oil royalties paid during the last fiscal year. Sweetwater County will be apportioned \$22,683, Carbon County \$16,356.

The 1939 convention of the Southwestern Wyoming district teachers will be held at Rock Springs, according to announcement of the executive committee. Ernest D. Bloom (Supt., Kemmerer) was installed as president, and A. L. Burgoon (Supt., Diamondville Schools) was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Wyoming University, in the 51 years of its existence, has graduated 3,770 students, has conferred 28 master's degrees, 215 baccalaureate degrees, 48 teaching and secretarial diplomas. In its Herbarium are more than 180,000 botanical specimens, the largest and most complete collection of Rocky Mountain flora in the world.

"The Story of Little Red Riding Hood," in operetta, was recently presented by the children of Lowell School at the High School auditorium, the play put on during the afternoon for the pupils and in the evening for their parents and friends. Mary Wood and Jean Malowney directed the music, the singing under the management of Barbara Walters, and the dancing in charge of Lily Martin, Mrs. A. Hegedus and Margaret Chambers.

Christmas Exercises In the Various Mining Districts

ROCK SPRINGS

AS HAS been customary for many years past, the annual Christmas celebration for the children of employes in this district was held at the Old Timers Building on the evening of December 23rd, Mr. T. H. Butler as master of ceremonies, and Mr. Morgan Roberts, Sr., as Santa Claus, both of whom acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner to the delight of the youngsters.

A magnificent evergreen tree of giant proportions was beautifully illuminated with myriads of colored electric bulbs, decorated with tinsel and gewgaws, and showed to good advantage.

Some splendid entertainment was afforded the huge crowd in attendance and every person was in a happy mood. Oreste Berta proved his maestro ability with accordion solos; "Tommy" Smith and his talking dolls with their witty questions and answers greatly amused the juvenile disciples of the nationally known Bergen-McCarthy duo, while Harley Jenkins rendered some fine selections on his musical saw, with accompaniment by Mrs. Charles Grosso.

The usual treats consisting of candy, nuts, oranges and apples were distributed to the children as they passed out of the big building for their homes, all in a jubilant frame of mind and well pleased with the various offerings put on for their delectation.

SUPERIOR

This district has a method all its own at this season. All schools had interesting programs during the week. The Community Church put on a special entertainment Christmas Eve; the LDS Church also had "doings" for the children the same date. A house-to-house distribution of candy for the youngsters was made on Christmas morning and they all fared well in this respect, this feature being in the hands of a committee appointed by the American Legion Post, assisted by the various organizations through funds donated by them. Several beautifully decorated trees were in evidence both at Superior and South Superior and signs of merriment were present no matter in which direction one looked.



View of the hall at Winton decorated and ready for the Christmas celebration.

WINTON

"Why the Chimes Rang," a Christmas play, was the offering of the 120 school children at the district above named on December 18th, at the Community Hall, and, our informant states, it was witnessed and enjoyed by the entire population. By reason of its religious nature, it was felt that it was fitting to present the program on Sunday night.

Ray Currie, Hans Madsen and others willingly did their best in beautifully and tastily decorating the hall. The Winton teaching staff (Misses Longwith, Johnson, Williams and Duncan) was tireless in its efforts and the whole affair passed off without a hitch. Miss Evelyn Brown, music director, S. D. No. 7, had charge of the play and to her supervision was due the unqualified success it proved to be.

At the conclusion of the playlet, Santa Claus made his appearance and had a big supply of candy, nuts and fruit, together with a coin, for each child and happiness then reigned supreme.

All in all it was an evening well spent and everyone seemed to enjoy himself.

HANNA

On Thursday evening, December 22nd, at the local theatre a Community Christmas celebration was given, made possible through donations from the Hanna Community Council, U. M. W. A. Local 2335 and business men.

Candy, nuts and fruit for 500 children were distributed and some twenty Christmas baskets were sent to deserving families.

The interesting program scheduled below was successfully carried out and added much to the pleasure of those in attendance, Mine Superintendent O. G. Sharrer being master of ceremonies:

Band Selections Prior to Opening

Choral Meander
Song Gwirlitt
Ballad Old English

Hanna School Band

Invocation.....Rev. H. M. Kellam
"Christmas Festival"—Song selections.De Lamater

Hanna School Band

"Oh! Look Who's Here".....Welcome Song
Ann Briggs, Barbara Bailey, John Cook
Joyce Milliken

Instrumental Selections.....Rhythm Band
Children of Grades One and Two

"Christmas Candles"Pantomime
Children of Grades Six, Seven and Eight

"Wedding of the Painted Dolls".Musical Selections
Children of Grades Four and Five

"We Three Kings of Orient Are".....Pantomime
Children of Grades Six, Seven and Eight

"The First Song of Christmas".....Lane
High School Girls Glee Club

RELIANCE

The following program was given on Christmas Eve at the High School gymnasium by the Union Sunday School:

Reading, "Jimmy's Letter to Santa," by James Bucho

"The Christmas Fairy Tree," a play, by Sunday School Children

Christmas Dialogue by Henry Dupape and Harriet Thomas

Accordion solo by Wallace Dupape

Play, "Who Gave the Christmas Party," by Sunday School Children

Vocal solo by Wanda Stewart

Pageant, "Father Time and His Months," by Sunday School Children

Vocal solo, "Holy City," by Thomas Stewart, Sr.

Drill by Primary Class

Following the interesting numbers above outlined was the generous distribution of candy, nuts and fruit to the juveniles.

A Christmas treat was furnished to the widows of former employes and the old men of the community and their hearts were gladdened at being remembered.

A huge tree nicely decorated stood in front of the Bungalow, while on the night of December 26th that place was comfortably filled by those attending a free dance.

The entertainment and "goodies" were furnished through the joint efforts of U. M. W. A. Local 905, the local Community Council and non-Union Company employes.

Make the New Year New

Make the year new,—then for you 'twill be happy!
Give it new effort, new purpose, new thought;
Give it new courage, new hope and ambition.
Many new duties to you it has brought.

Make the year new,—by new lines of endeavor.
By pledging anew that your best you will give;
By placing new faith in yourself and in others;
By showing new love as each new day you live,

Make the year new,—by each morning renewing
Kindness and cheer—all your heart can express;
Then "Happy New Year!" will take on new
meaning,

And lead you by new paths to new happiness!

—Author Unknown.

OBEY ALL TRAFFIC SIGNS

Be watchful for stop signs and signals. Observe them by coming to a complete stop. Failure to do so is an important cause of accidental death and injury. Regardless of whether the road seems to be clear of traffic, play fair with the officials—and with yourself too—by obeying your traffic laws. "Didn't have right of way" is written on many an accident report and behind this phrase, all too often, lies failure to observe stop signals.

• Engineering Department •

Formation of Peat and Lake Filling*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

PPEAT is a product of decayed vegetation found in the form of bogs in many parts of the world.

While peat is formed, to some extent, in warm and even tropical regions, it is especially in temperate and cold humid countries that it is produced. Some of the various circumstances under which this happens and their results are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Thus, where lakes abound, especially in humid regions, a constant formation of peat in shallow water is going on, which is slowly but steadily filling them up. In the water are growing various kinds of aquatic vegetation, pond-lilies, water-weeds, rushes, sedges, etc. When these die, their leaves, stems, and roots at the bottom form a black mud composed of peat. As these masses of vegetation, and the deposits they leave behind them, advance lakeward, bushes and semi-aquatic plants, such as certain mosses, appear in the shallowing water and close to the shore, and add their quota to the peat deposits below.

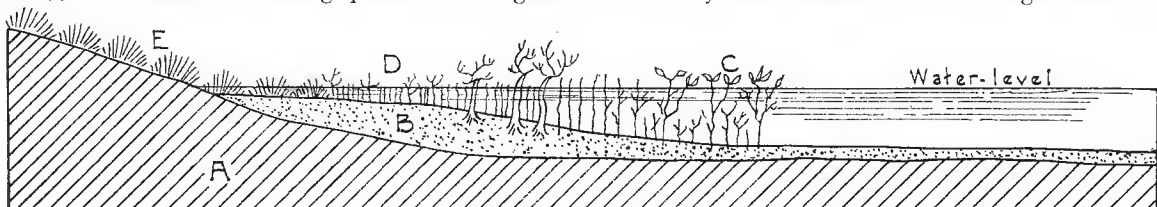
Eventually there comes a time when the peat formation reaches to the top, or nearly so, the basin is filled with soft black mud which forms the final stage of the peat, the lake is obliterated, and a bog formed in its place.

This process is especially important in small lakes and ponds, and in the shallow bays in large lakes where the depth is not too great for plant life to gain a foothold. In the larger and deeper lakes, it may be at first a relatively unimportant factor in filling, compared with the deposits produced by incoming sediments, but, when the stage is reached where vegetation becomes abundant, this may be reversed.

In northern regions, the plants most efficient in forming peat are species of mosses (especially bog moss), and certain flowering plants which grow

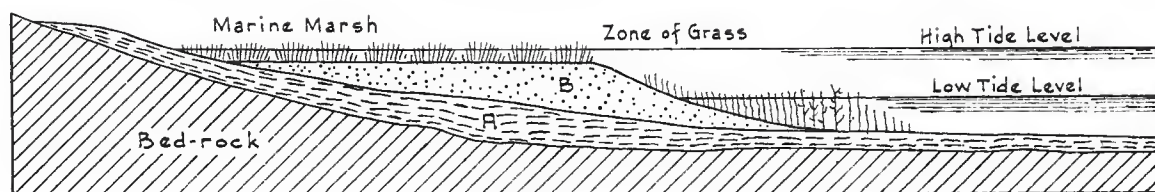
rapidly, producing a spongy, cushion-like layer saturated with water. While growing above, the stems die below, making the peat. Where suitable conditions exist, especially in small lakes, the vegetation may push outward from the shore, forming a floating mat. Eventually, when the lake is filled by the deposited peat, the bog-moss forms a cover concealing the black and treacherous quagmire below. Over wide regions, as in Newfoundland, Labrador, etc., not only the surface of filled lakes, or bogs, but all shallow depressions and in some places even the level ground, hill-slopes and hill-tops, even isolated rocks, are covered with this saturated layer, giving a bog-like aspect to the entire country. In sub-arctic regions, as in Alaska and Siberia, the country covered by this wet, mossy mantle of bog, which may be even continually frozen a small depth below, is known as tundra.

In temperate to tropical regions, the mossy bogs of the north are replaced by swamps filled with trees, bushes, canes, vines, etc., whose decay forms the peat. Such are the swamps along the lower Mississippi, and its tributaries, the Great Dismal Swamps in Virginia and North Carolina, and the marshes and swamps of Florida. Dismal Swamp covers an area 30 miles long by 10 broad, and appears to have been caused by the obstruction to drainage produced by accumulations of dense vegetation on a plain lying near sea-level. The trees covering it, of which the cypress is the most characteristic of this and other southern swamps, maintain themselves in the soft peat mud by platforms of wide-spreading roots. In the swamp is Lake Drummond, six miles in diameter but very shallow, its banks and bottom composed of pure peat. In tropical regions, as in the basins of the Amazon and Nile rivers, vast swamps and marshes occur, formed by the obstruction to drainage caused by



"A", Bed-rock of lake basin; "B", accumulating layer of peat; "C", aquatic vegetation, pond-lilies, water-weeds, etc.; "D", bushes and semi-aquatic plants, mosses, etc.; "E", climbing bog. (Modified from Shaler.)

*From Pirsson and Schucherts Geology.



Illustrating the formation of a marine marsh. "A", sedimentary deposits; "B", peaty mud deposit formed by action of vegetation. (Modified from G.P. Merrill)

the rapid growth and accumulation of vegetation on an enormous scale, especially of aquatic kinds, such as rushes, canes, etc. These also give rise to peat deposits.

In bays and harbors along sea coasts and on the deltas of large rivers, vegetation plays a prominent part in helping to turn shallow-water areas into marine marshes. For, when the depth of water is sufficiently small, or becomes so through deposit of sediment, marine vegetation, partly growing completely submerged, or aquatic, like eel-grass, partly semi-aquatic, like certain grasses and rushes, takes root and flourishes. At high tide this band of vegetation may be well covered with water, but, as the tide recedes and its current slackens, sediment and floating matter borne by it are entangled among the stems in the fields of grass and sink to the bottom. The stems, leaves and roots of the grasses, along with seaweeds, on decaying make peaty material. The mingled deposits of sediment and organic matter thus rises until it reaches high tide level, new kinds of fresh-water plants coming in to replace the plants first mentioned, which move seaward as the water shallows, and thus marine marshes are formed, often overlaid by fresh-water plants.

In the low, marshy regions about deltas of great rivers, such as the Mississippi, which are sometimes inundated by the sea and sometimes covered by fresh water from the river in times of flood, similar processes prevail, although over wide stretches pure peat may be the only deposit laid down, since the vegetation may be so dense as to cause the water to quickly deposit all its sediment before reaching the interior of the swamp or marsh.

On the shores of warm seas, as on the coast of Florida, mangroves, which are small, many-rooted trees, growing only in sea water, perform a somewhat analogous function in making marshes. Their maze of roots entangle sediment and other matter, and help to form a barrier to the escape of water from the land. By this means, shallow stretches of sea bottom have been changed into swamps and marshes, as in parts of the Everglades.

It seems that the disintegration of the vegetable tissue is effected partly by moist atmospheric oxidation and partly by anaerobic bacteria, yeasts, moulds and fungi, in depressions containing fairly still but not stagnant water, which is retained by an impervious bed or underlying strata. As decomposition proceeds, the products become waterlogged and sink to the bottom of the pool, in the

course of time, the deposits attain a considerable thickness, and the lower layers, under the superincumbent pressure of the water and later deposits, are gradually compressed and carbonized. The most favorable conditions appear to be a moist atmosphere, and a mean annual temperature of about 45° F. Peat is the first stage in the transformation of vegetable matter into coal.

Next issue: *Properties and Uses of Peat*

Growth of Electricity

THE General Electric Company, upon its recent 60th anniversary, distributed to holders of its stock a folder containing some interesting data on the growth of electricity in that period. The horsepower installed in U. S. factories increased fourteen times; the number of factory jobs three times; the total factory wages eleven times; the value of goods produced eleven times, while at the same time our population increased two point six times. In one of the charts of this folder, the growth of the use of electricity is summarized for each decade, it being pointed out that no incandescent lights were sold in 1878, whereas in 1937 the sales totaled 955 millions. Twenty years ago no homes had radios and electric refrigerators. Today 26½ million homes have receiving sets, 11¼ millions have refrigerators. In 1888 only a few factories had electric motors—today 41 million horsepower are in use.

Ellsworth Leaves for Antarctic

October 29th, the motorship, Wyatt Earp, sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, bound for the Antarctic Continent, having on board Lincoln Ellsworth, famed American explorer, and party, this being his fourth expedition to that locality. Fastened to the hatches of the ship was an Aeronca scouting plane, which will be used in topographical, geographical, and other work in the vicinity of the Ross Sea.

The salesman returned home depressed in spirit because of the "lousy" business conditions in his territory. His wife noticed him writing a letter and asked to whom he was writing.

"Hitler," replied the salesman. "Since his chief aim is to acquire new territory, I'm turning over to him Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and part of Northern Indiana."

Poetry for January

WE HAVE before published Jean Ingelow's "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." Miss Ingelow was the daughter of a banker, residing in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, born March 17, 1820, dying in London, July 20, 1897. Jean Ingelow wrote much poetry and several novels, of which *Sarah de Berenger* is best remembered. We reproduce below her:

"SONGS OF SEVEN"

"Seven Times One"

"There's no dew left on the daisies and clover,
There's no rain left in heaven;
I've said my 'seven times' over and over,
Seven times one are seven.

"I am old, so old I can write a letter;
My birthday lessons are done;
The lambs play always, they know no better;
They are only one times one.

"O moon! in the night I have seen you sailing
And shining so round and low;
You were bright! ah, bright! but your light is
failing,—
You are nothing now but a bow.

"You moon, have you done something wrong in
heaven
That God has hidden your face?
I hope if you have you will soon be forgiven,
And shine again in your place.

"O velvet bee, you're a dusty fellow,
You've powdered your legs with gold!
O brave marsh marybuds, rich and yellow,
Give me your money to hold!

"O columbine, open your folded wrapper,
Where two twin turtle-doves dwell!
O cuckoopint, toll me the purple clapper
That hangs in your clear green bell!

"And show me your nest with the young ones in it;
I will not steal them away;
I am old! you may trust me, linnet, linnet—
I am seven times one today."

"Seven Times Two"

"You bells in the steeple, ring, ring out your
changes,
How many soever they be,
And let the brown meadow-lark's note as he
ranges
Come over, come over to me.

"Yet bird's clearest carol by fall or by swelling
No magical sense conveys,
And bells have forgotten their old art of telling
The fortunes of future days.

"'Turn again, turn again,' once they rang cheerily,
While a boy listened alone;
Made his heart yearn again, musing so wearily
All by himself on a stone.

"Poor bells! I forgive you; your good days are
over,
And mine, they are yet to be;
No listening, no longing shall aught, aught dis-
cover;
You leave the story to me.

"The foxglove shoots out of the green matted
heather,
Preparing her hoods of snow;
She was idle, and slept till the sunshiny weather;
O, children take long to grow.

"I wish and I wish that the spring could go faster,
Nor long summer bide so late;
And I could grow on like the foxglove and aster,
For some things are ill to wait.

"I wait for the day when dear hearts shall discover
While dear hands are laid on my head;
'The child is a woman, the book may close over,
For all the lessons are said.'

"I wait for my story—the birds cannot sing it,
Not one, as he sits on the tree;
The bells cannot ring it, but long years, O bring it!
Such as I wish it to be.

"Seven Times Three"

"I leaned out of a window, I smelt the white clover,
Dark, dark was the garden, I saw not the gate;
'Now, if there be footsteps, he comes, my one
lover—
Hush, nightingale, hush! O, sweet nightingale,
wait
Till I listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late!

"The skies in the darkness stoop nearer and
nearer,
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in the tree,
The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes clearer;
To what art thou listening, and what dost thou
see?
Let the star-clusters grow,
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me.

"You night moths that hover where honey brims
over

From sycamore blossoms, or settle or sleep;
You glowworms, shine out, and the pathway dis-
cover

To him that comes darkling along the rough
steep.

Ah, my sailor, make haste,
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—

"Too deep for swift telling; and yet, my one lover,
I've conned thee an answer, it waits thee to-
night."

By the sycamore passed he, and through the white
clover.

Then all the sweet speech I had fashioned took
flight;

But I'll love him more, more
Then e'er wife loved before
Be the days dark or bright.

"Seven Times Four"

"Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,

Fair, yellow daffodils, stately and tall;
When the wind wakes how they rock in the
grasses,

And dance with the cuckoobuds slender and
small:

Here's two bonny boys, and here's mother's lassies,
Eager to gather them all.

"Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups!

Mother shall thread them a daisy chain;
Sing them a song of the pretty hedge, sparrow,
That loved her brown little ones, loved them
full fain:

Sing, 'Heart, thou art wide though the house be
but narrow'—

Sing once, and sing it again.

"Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,

Sweet wagging cowslips, they bend and they
bow;

A ship sails afar over warm ocean waters,

And haply one musing doth stand at her prow.
O bonny brown sons, and O sweet little daughters,
Maybe he thinks on you now!

"Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,

Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall!

A sunshiny world full of laughter and leisure,
And fresh hearts unconscious of sorrow and
thrall!

Send down on their pleasure smiles passing in
measure,

God that is over us all!"

Jock: "And how do you like your radio, Mac?"

Mac: "Mon, it's grand—but the wee light's hard
to read by."

"Congregation" One Girl— So She Takes Up Collection From Herself

When Miss Scutts the other Sunday responded as usual to the call to evening prayers of the bells of the 700-year-old parish church of St. Margaret's in the Thames-side village of Mapledurham, England, she soon found that she was the entire congregation.

The organist stood by. Imperturbably the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Livingston Macassey, donned his surplice and went through with the Church of England service. Among the empty pews Miss Scutts intoned the responses and sang the hymns.

After the last hymn she picked up a collection bag, dropped a coin into it and took it to the vicar. Solemnly he accepted her offering and blessed it before the altar.

Mapledurham is a scattered community, and only about thirty people live within easy walking distance of St. Margaret's.

Church membership in America increased last year by 754,138 names, a gain which brought followers of all faiths to a new high total of 63,843,094.

This advance won the pleased attention of religious leaders recently, with publication of the authoritative annual church membership report of *The Christian Herald*. The report, covering all denominations in the United States for 1937, was compiled by Dr. Herman Carl Weber, *Herald* statistician. The total membership, according to Dr. Weber, included 35,879,311 Protestants, 21,322,688 Roman Catholics and 4,081,242 Jews. With Protestantism divided into numerous separate groups, the report stated, Catholicism remained the nation's most populous single denomination.

Other figures in the report showed the Baptists were still the largest Protestant group, with a total membership of 10,332,005, while the Methodists were second with 9,109,359. Among groups showing declines were the Presbyterians, with 8,487 less than in 1936.

The general 1937 gain, Dr. Weber pointed out, was in line with the steady increase in the ratio of church membership to the total population. This ratio, he said, climbed from 39.8 per cent in 1920 to 49.9 per cent last year.

The minister met Tom, the village ne'er-do-well, and much to the latter's surprise shook him heartily by the hand.

"I'm so glad you have turned over a new leaf, Thomas," said the good man. "I was delighted to see you at the prayer meeting last night."

"Oh," said Tom, after a moment of doubt. "So that's where I was."

"How did poor old Jim die?"

"'E fell through some scaffolding."

"Whatever was 'e doing up there?"

"Being 'anged."

Ye Old Timers

Former Company Official Killed in Nevada

WORD has reached here that Mr. Boyd L. Betcher was killed in an automobile accident near Lovelock, Nevada, November 15, 1938.

Mr. Betcher has been employed by the Massachusetts Tungsten Corporation, of Mills City, Nevada.

Mr. Betcher was chief electrician for the Superior Coal Company at Superior, Wyoming, from 1909 to 1912 at which time he was transferred to Rock Springs as chief electrician of all The Union Pacific Coal Company's operations, with headquarters in Rock Springs.

After leaving the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, the deceased was employed at Dawson, New Mexico and in coal mines in southern Utah.

Many of his old friends will regret to hear of

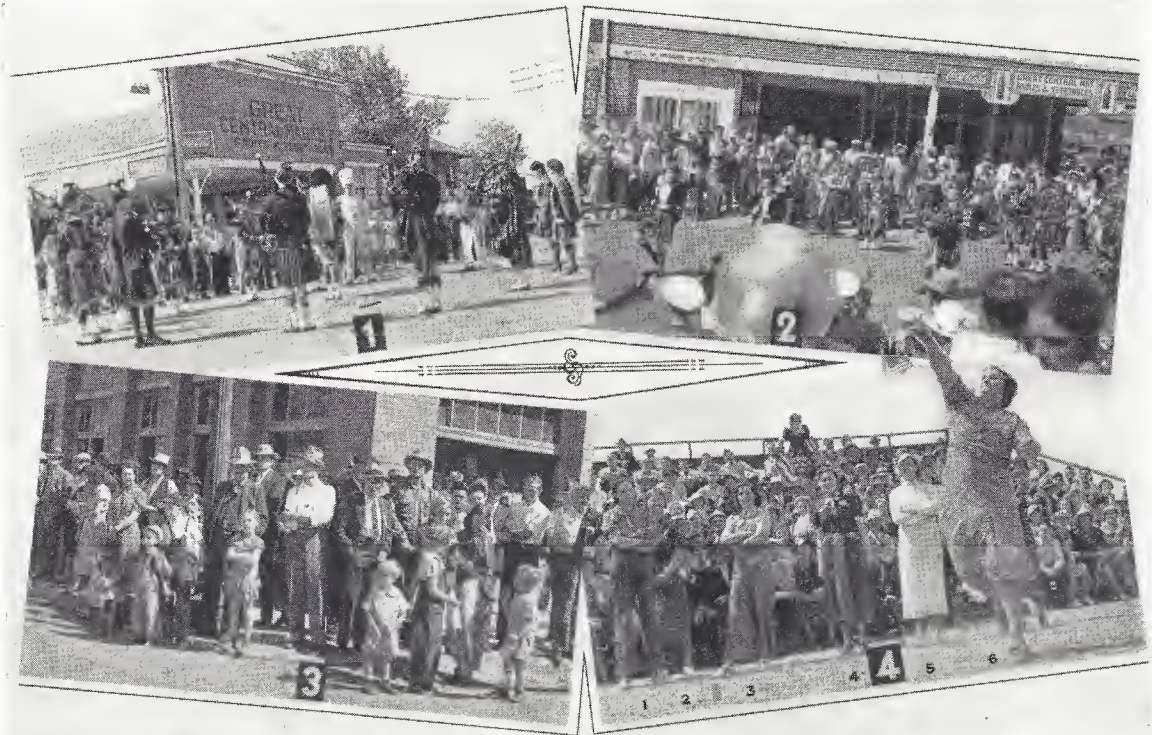
Mr. Betcher's passing, and will extend sympathy to his wife and daughter, the former being badly injured in the accident which caused Mr. Betcher's death.

Paul Kukoy Passes On

Paul Kukoy, Mine Clerk at Cumberland beginning in 1903, a member of the local lodge of Elks and of the Old Timers' Association, died on July 14, 1938, according to word just received here. For many years past he had been confined at the Veterans' Hospital at Sheridan, Wyoming, due to illness following his service in the World War.

Death of Rev. A. C. Murphy

WORD was recently received of the death of Rev. A. C. Murphy at Portland, Oregon, on November 10th, last, Mr. Murphy passing away



Some Pictures Taken Old Timers' Day, June 18, 1938.

1. The Kilties playing prior to the start of the parade.
2. Scotch Lassies dancing the Highland Fling.
3. Part of the crowd watching from the sidewalk.
4. Throwing the baseball. 1. Mrs. Bud Korogi, Reliance. 2. Not identified. 3. Mrs. Robt. Auld, Reliance. 4. Mary Varanakis, Reliance. 5. Mrs. Tony Drnas, Rock Springs. 6. Mrs. Fred Clark, Winton.

after a brief illness. Mr. Murphy, a member of the colored race, was a very fine character, serving the people of his race at Rock Springs in the capacity of pastor for many years, leaving, with his retirement, to establish residence in Portland, Oregon.

Many people, both white and colored, will experience a feeling of sadness at the news of Mr. Murphy's passing.



Mrs. Charles Morgan (Evanston, Wyoming), and Mrs. Chauncey Murray (Reliance), were snapped on Old Timers' Day while renewing old friendships.

The Story of the Pelicans

The following is said to be true, and it's worth reading. It is about that odd bird, the pelican. Remember?—"A very odd bird is the pelican, his beak holds more than his belican, yet I don't see how the helican." Well, here it is, anyway (as vouched for by Sanitary Age):

"For many years the pelicans of Santa Monica Bay had been fed by fishermen from surplus catch, until they got into the habit of eating without work.

"This year, high seas and changing currents off Santa Monica cut down the catch and the fishermen no longer had any fish to spare. They noticed that the pelicans languished and grew thin, and it dawned on them that they had forgotten how to fish for themselves. So they went down the coast and found some unpampered pelicans who had never been ruined by easy living and free fish. They turned them loose among the starving birds, who sat about the beach and complained about the depression.

"The way those imported pelicans went out after their own fish was an eye-opener. Pretty soon the

hungry natives quit watching and tried it for themselves. They discovered there were plenty of fish in the sea for the bird with energy and enterprise. And they have quit talking about the depression.

Alphabet

From alpha and beta, the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.

A TRUE alphabet is one in which the symbols or letters stand for single sounds instead of syllables or words. Apparently was only invented once. It was probably invented in Egypt. All of the alphabets of which we know, were developed in one way or another from a common ancestor. (The Chinese and Japanese scripts—originally pictographic—never progressed beyond the syllabic stage.)

After the discovery of the new principle of writing it was carried northward to Palestine; to Syria and from there it was adopted by the Phoenicians and carried by them to Greece and Asia Minor. Then it soon carried to Italy because of the conquests of the Romans or by their early traders. The Etruscans obtained their alphabet from Asia Minor and the Romans took theirs from the Greeks.

The oldest specimens of alphabetic writing are some very crude inscriptions found on the Sinai Peninsula in 1906. These have been assigned to a period of about 1800 B. C. They may have been written some centuries afterwards. Later developments of the alphabet may be seen in the inscriptions found by Byblos on the Phoenician Coast, in the land of Moab; and at Jerusalem.

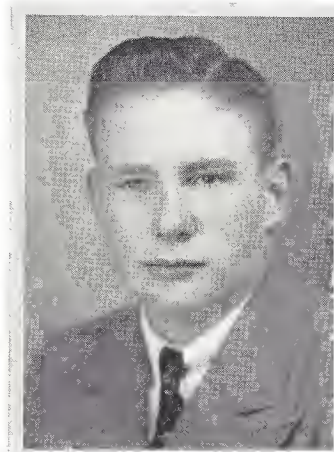
Quite often the archaic Greek letters do not differ greatly from the Phoenician script, from which they were borrowed. In the same manner the early Latin inscriptions frequently have the same letter forms. The alphabet of the Phoenicians also developed into the Aramaic script, which is the ancestor of the square Hebrew characters, as well as of the Palmyrene and Nabataean. Out of the Nabataean, came the curved Arabic script in which Turkish and Persian are written, quoting Dr. Glanville Downey of the staff of the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton University.

Once the alphabet was invented it was inevitable that its use should spread rapidly throughout the civilized world. It spread because it was easy to learn and to write and could readily be adapted to different languages. The letter forms have often been changed in their use in different languages and because of a difference in writing materials.

In the Epigraphical Museum at Princeton University, may be seen 37 originals and 95 casts of writings in 26 of the ancient languages. This collection makes it easy to trace, through many centuries, the history of our alphabet, which developed slowly at first, but which has now been adopted by practically all of the peoples of the civilized world, excepting those in the Far East.

Kabibonokka

THE Superior high school students publish a monthly newspaper, setting forth all the happenings, not only of the school, but also much of interest relating to education in general, community and state news items, sports, etc.



Junior Brown

is Editor-in-Chief with the following staff assisting:

Managing Editor, Sarah Murto; Business Manager, Dean Dettra; Assistant Business Manager, Nathan Harris; Society Editor, Margaret Melonas; Sports Editor, Danny Dolence; Humor Editor, Frank Parton; Exchange Editor, Lucille Forsell; Photography Editor, Ruth Haueter; Reporters, Reuben Haueter and Mary Petrina; Faculty Sponsor, Elizabeth Miller.

We compliment Junior and his able staff on getting out a splendid newspaper.

"TEN COMMANDMENTS"

- "1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- "2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
- "3. Never spend your money before you have earned it.
- "4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
- "5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
- "6. We seldom report of having eaten too little.
- "7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
- "8. How much pain evils have cost us that have never happened!
- "9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
- "10. When angry, count ten before you speak, if very angry, count a hundred."

—Thomas Jefferson.

The outstanding characteristic of this little paper, whose name we will perhaps never learn to pronounce or spell (meaning "Northwind"), rests in the fact that it does not reproduce questionable clippings, including jokes, such as too frequently detract from the standards that should be maintained by every publication. This year Junior Brown

Root Pressure Causes Sap to Flow

Smashed to pieces by the pressure of sap in the roots of a tomato vine, a scientific apparatus devised by Dr. Philip Rodney White of the Rockefeller Institute's Princeton, N. J., laboratory, proved definitely that sap flow in plants is caused by pressure below rather than by vacuum from above.

Ever since scientists knew that sap flowed through vegetation from the roots, they have been puzzled by the cause of this flow.

Frequent measurements of the pressure in roots tended to disprove the contention that this caused the flow, because no one recorded a pressure adequate to raise the liquid to the tops of tall trees. For this reason it was theorized that evaporation of the liquid saps near the tops of plants created a vacuum which lifted the liquids in a solid column.

Dr. White's apparatus, consisting of a column of mercury confined in a glass tube, was attached to the living roots of a tomato vine. The mercury rose until it was recording a pressure of 125 pounds a square inch. Then the tube broke.

Dr. White explained that the reason former tests did not reveal the pressure was because they were made on dead or dying roots.

"There is a single reason why 99 out of 100 average business men never become leaders. That is their *unwillingness to pay the price of responsibility*. By the price of responsibility I mean hard driving, continual work . . . the courage to make decisions, to stand the gaff . . . the scourging honesty of *never fooling yourself about yourself*. You travel the road to leadership heavily laden. While the nine-to-five-o'clock worker takes his ease, you are 'toiling upward through the night.' Laboriously you extend your mental frontiers. Any new effort, the psychologists say, wears a new groove in the brain. And the grooves that lead to the heights are not made between nine and five. They are burned in by midnight oil."—Owen D. Young.

We talk of this being a hurry-up age, but a lot of hurry is of our own making and avails nothing. There's more than a grain of truth in Helen Howland Prommel's poem:

Minutes are being chopped away
From operating time each day.
We travel about on whizzing trains,
In large, high-powered cars and planes.
We waft ourselves without a care
From this place here to that place there
Cutting off minutes from the hours
Like nipping stems of garden flowers.
But in this dizzy rushing pace
That aims each day to shorten space,
No benefits can pile up where
Time's wasted after we are there.

The Kilties Entertain Crippled Children at Salt Lake City



The accompanying pictures show members of the McAuliffe Kiltie Band upon their visit to Salt Lake City during the past summer.

Upper—The Band performing at the Crippled Children's Hospital.

Left—Pipe Major Wm. H. Wallace, (left), Alex Davidson, and Glenroy Wallace, pipers.

Right—The drummers' section: Andy Hamilton, Cecil Haines and Bob Hall, snare drums. Arthur L. Anderson, Drum Major, shown in upper picture with large drum.

"Watered Stock"

This expression relating to finance has an interesting origin. It goes back to the days when cattle were driven into New York and sold at the market in the East Twenties.

Daniel Drew hit upon a bright and profitable idea. It became his custom to go out in the country and meet the farmers driving their herds cityward and offer to pay them as much per pound for their cattle as they would have received at the market. It saved the farmers trouble and they sold to him.

He would drive the cattle into town—after filling them up with Harlem River water on the way. The increased weight represented his profit, and it was considerable.

"Watered stock" became a byword and was later applied to over-inflated securities.

Found a Lion

The chief draftsman of a western mining company assured me recently that the following telegram had actually been received:

"Found a lion under warehouse very weak. What shall we do?—James Brown." To this the recipient, thinking that he was being kidded, replied—"Feed him warm milk." This caused confusion at the other end of the line, also an investigation. It was then discovered that "Found a lion" had been derived from the word "foundation" through a typographical error and imperfect typewriter spacing. In other words, it was the "foundation" under the warehouse that was very weak.—*Benedict Shubart, Denver, Colo.*

"It's the men behind who 'make' the man ahead."
—*Merle Crowell.*

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE West Virginia Coal Mining Institute, at its 31st Annual Meeting, Fairmont, West Virginia, October 17th, elected as its President for the coming year Mr. F. F. Jorgensen; C. W. Connor, Nellis, First Vice President; Geo. Caldwell, Wellsburg, Second Vice President; D. J. Gorman, Pocahontas, Third Vice President; Walter Crichton, Charleston, Fourth Vice President; T. E. Johnson, Fairmont, Fifth Vice President; Dr. C. E. Lawall re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Over 200 operating officials were in attendance at the session.

The 1939 convention of the Coal Mine Inspectors' Institute of America will be held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. June is usually the month selected.

John Roberts, of Coalville, Utah, called on old friends at the General Office late in November.

Other visiting coal men during the month were Thos. C. Russell, Butte, Montana; T. J. O'Brien, Salt Lake City; W. J. Thompson, Denver, Colorado; "Lon" W. Mitchell, Cheyenne, Wyoming; L. M. Pratt, Kemmerer, Wyoming, etc.

The Illinois Coal Operators' Association held its tenth annual meeting at Chicago in November. M. F. Peltier (Peabody Coal Company) was re-elected President, Fred S. Wilkey, Secretary, and Thurlow G. Essington, General Counsel.

In 1937 West Virginia had 306 companies operating 546 mines employing 112,000 men. In 1927 there were 766 commercial companies producing coal from 1,159 mines with 119,000 employees.

The Illinois Mining Institute, at its recent 46th annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois, elected Paul Weir (Consulting Engineer, of Chicago), as its President; R. L. Adams (Old Ben Coal Corp.), Vice President, and B. E. Schonthal, Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer.

Coal mining is carried on in 26 counties of the State of Colorado. Most of the coal produced is used within its own borders. Of the 7 million output for the year 1937, only 824,837 tons were shipped to other states. Truck shipments for that period amounted to 1,627,340 tons, rail shipments 5,385,447 tons. Only 80 mines of an average of 370 operating have rail connections.

Mining Congress Convention

Cincinnati, for the fifteenth time, has been selected as the city in which to hold the American Mining Congress Convention and Exposition, the dates just announced, April 24-28. This large event usually draws some 5,000 coal-mining men from all quarters of the country, and plays an important role in the industry, the most capable speakers obtainable to talk on topics of interest, up-to-date

mining equipment on exhibition, etc. Rooms at the Cincinnati hotels are already being spoken for.

J. B. Morrow has been made Vice President in charge of production, and Dr. L. E. Young becomes Vice President of Engineering, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, according to a recent announcement.

Request

All you who love me will, when I am dead
Look on my quiet face that laughed the while
It lived. Restrain your tears, and give instead
A gentle word, an understanding smile.
Oh, if you really love me, do not cry
To see me lying there, my laughter stilled—
Surely you know that I can never die—
I for whom every day is strangely filled
With some sweet happiness. Gather me flowers
And pile them high for me to come to see—
They will remind my spirit of the hours
Of joy I spent on earth. Think of me free
Of body's pain, and you will find your grief
Changed to an overwhelming, sweet relief.

— *Eleanor Graham in Good Housekeeping.*

Charles M. Schwab asked a colored porter, who had often attended him, the average tip he received, and was told: "One dollar, sah." When Mr. Schwab was about to leave, he handed the man that amount, whereupon the porter was profuse in his gratitude. "Thank you, sah, thank you," he said with a low bow. Surprised, Mr. Schwab reminded the porter that a dollar tip was average. "Yes sar," replied the porter, "but you is the only gentleman what ever comes up to the average."

The general sent for his engineer—an old-fashioned, capable road builder.

"Jim," he asked, "how long will it take to throw a bridge across this river?"

"Three days," the engineer said, after running his fingers through his hair.

"Good," said the general. "Have the draftsman make the drawings right away."

Three days later the general sent for the engineer, hardly hoping the bridge could be done so soon.

"How's the bridge?" he asked.

"Bridge is made," was the reply, "and you can march across if you don't have to wait for them blueprints. They ain't done yet."

"Toil is the Law." If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil and not through self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—*John Ruskin.*

Begin the New Year with a Smile

"Oh, Fred, the baby has swallowed the matches. What shall we do?"

"Here, use my cigarette lighter."

Barry: "Where's your father?"

Larry: "He's round in front."

Barry: "I know he's round in front, but where is he?"

"An' now, Bred'ren an' Sist'ren, next Sunday I'se gwine to speak to yo' all 'bout de condition ob de chuch an' mah topic will be de Status Quo."

"Pa'don me, Pason, but what do dat mean?"

"Well, Deacon, dat's Latin fo' we's in a helluva fix."

Captain: "Why didn't you shave this morning?"

Private: "I thought I did, sir, but there was twelve of us using the same mirror this morning and I must have shaved some other guy."

Doctor—"Why do you have BF7652 tattooed on your back?"

Patient—"That's not tattooed, doctor. That's where my wife ran into me with the car when I was opening the gates."

"How are you getting along in your new eight-room house?"

"Oh, not so badly. We furnished one of the bedrooms by collecting soap wrappers."

"Didn't you furnish the other seven rooms?"

"We can't. They are full of soap."

Gulls were following a ferry.

Irishman: "Nice flocks of pigeons."

Tourist: "Those are gulls, my man."

Irishman: "Well, gulls or boys, they're a nice flock of pigeons."

To every person comes his day,

So calmly wait your chance

Pedestrians have the right of way

When in the ambulance.

"How's your television set?"

"Swell; I can see the static now as well as hear it."

Joe: "I'm to be initiated into a secret society tonight and I'm scared stiff."

Jim: "Why so?"

Joe: "Only a month ago I sold the supreme exalted potentate of the order my second hand flivver."

FLOOD DEFINITIONS

Refugee: A person who had to be taken in out of the flood.

Flood sufferer: The person who took the refugee in.

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

Official: Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olsen?

Mr. Olsen: Yah, sure.

Official: And does this government of ours suit you?

Mr. Olsen: Well, yah, mostly, only I lak a little more rain.

Two Hebrew gentlemen were riding along in a car which belonged to them jointly, when one headlight burned out. They took the car to a garage to get it repaired. The bill was \$5.00.

"Ve'll each pay \$2.50," one said.

"Oh, no!" said the other, "my side vasn't out."

A Yankee was on a Christmas walking-tour in Scotland. Snow had fallen and he was struggling along a narrow road when he met a Highlander.

"I guess, friend, I sure am lost!" he said plaintively.

Scot: "Is there a reward oot for ye?"

American: "Nope."

Scot: "Weel, ye're still lost."

"I'm sorry I haven't a dime," said the lady as she handed the conductor a ten-dollar bill.

"Don't worry," madam," he replied politely. "You're going to have 99 of them in a couple of minutes."

Gent: "I was frightfully embarrassed when I dropped my fork at the dinner."

Lady: "Why, everybody drops a fork now and then."

Gent: "Yes, but everybody doesn't drop one out of his coat sleeve."

Levy turned up wearing a diamond tie pin. His friends were impressed, and one asked him, "Say, Levy, where did you get that diamond?"

"You remember Stein?"

"Yes, but he didn't leave you any money, did he?"

"No, but he left five hundred dollars for a memorial stone. This is it."

A surgeon, an architect, and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest.

Said the surgeon: "Eve was made from Adam's rib, and that surely was a surgical operation."

"Maybe," said the architect, "but prior to that, order was created out of chaos, and that was an architectural job."

"But," interrupted the politician, "somebody created the chaos first!"

• Of Interest to Women •

Recipes

OYSTER FRITTERS

One cup small oysters, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 egg, beaten; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 teaspoon fat, melted.

Heat oysters for three minutes in some oyster liquid or in two tablespoons of butter, if there is no liquid available. Add to rest of ingredients which have been mixed and beaten for two minutes. Fry in deep hot fat for two minutes. Drain and serve with catsup.

BRAN CORN BREAD

Two eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bran, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bacon, diced. Combine eggs and sugar thoroughly; add bran, corn meal and milk. Sift dry ingredients, add to first mixture and pour into greased pan. Sprinkle bacon over top. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees) for about 20 minutes, then place pan under broiler for about three minutes to brown the crust and to crisp the bacon.

GRAPE CONSERVE

Three pounds of grapes, 3 pounds sugar, 3 lemons, 1 cup walnut meats. Remove skins from grapes, cook and put through colander to remove seeds. Add skins, sugar, the lemon juice and thinly shaved rind of one lemon. Cook over a slow fire until thick. The length of time, depending on the amount of moisture in the grapes, will be from three quarters to one and a half hours. Then add walnut meats and put into jelly glasses.

BAKED SQUASH

The simplest method of cooking squash is to bake it. Cut it first in half, remove the seeds and any stringy portions. Cut the halves into pieces suitable for serving, sprinkle lightly with salt and sugar, dot with butter and cook in a 375-degree oven in a covered pan for about 25 to 30 minutes. Then remove the cover, increase the heat slightly and continue to bake until the squash is tender.

You can serve the squash in the shell, if you like, or you can scoop out the pulp, mash it and season it with additional butter.

Women's Activities

MRS. JEAN PETERSON, Chicago, aged 20, complained to a judge that she eloped with Carl Peterson, May 21, "and do you know," she told the

judge, "on June 7 he turned me across his knee and gave me an old-fashioned spanking just because I wouldn't agree on the choice of an apartment." The judge agreed this was cruelty.

At Valdosta, Georgia, Mrs. Jeffie Smith died from the bites of two poisonous snakes—a moccasin and a rattler. She was a member of a religious sect which permits handling snakes as a test of faith. It is said she was bitten several times before and was unharmed. In a lawsuit following, the judge ruled the sect could test out their faith handling snakes if they wanted to do so.

Mrs. Pauline Palmer, Chicago, considered the outstanding woman painter in America, died August 15th at Trondheim, Norway, from pneumonia. She had been on an artists' tour, and her plans were to return to her summer studio at Provincetown, Massachusetts. Her work had won acclaim for over three decades, and few were the notable art exhibitions at which her work was not shown.

The death of Mrs. Harriet Van Pelt, age 91, occurred at Michigan City, Indiana, on August 18th. She was at the Ford Theatre in Washington when President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, and was interviewed upon many occasions, giving vivid descriptions of the assassination.

Mrs. Ella Boole, World President of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, had her 80th birthday on July 26th.

Maribel Yerxa Vinson (26), married Guy Rochon Owen at the home of the bride, Winchester, Massachusetts. Nine times she won the women's figure-skating championship also conducted the column in the *New York Times* several years on activities of women in the athletic world, while her husband appeared in contests and exhibitions throughout the country as a professional skater, hailing from Canada. They will hereafter tour the rinks at ice carnivals. About a year ago she joined the ranks of the professionals.

The Colorado division of the American Association of University Women recently elected Mrs. E. V. Dunklee, of Denver, as its president.

Household Hints

USE your sense of artistry when garnishing foods and garnish light foods with darker garnishing, and vice versa. The color combinations, just as in

clothes, are as important as the combinations of the foods themselves.

When eggs are to be fried or poached, it is wise to break each one into a small saucer separately and then slide it into the cooking utensil. The yolks and whites will stay intact if this care is given to the eggs.

Watercress must have care to keep its freshness so that it may really garnish the dish and not prove a wilted adjunct. Wash it in cold water, removing all coarse stems. Place in a jar of cold water as you would a bouquet and place in the refrigerator until ready to use.

MARKS ON FURNITURE

The white marks made by liquids on varnished surfaces can often be removed if rubbed at once with a cut lemon or a little vinegar. Then rinse off with clear water and polish dry. Marks made by bumps on dark polished furniture may be covered by painting with iodine and then polishing.

BROKEN GLASSWARE

Melted alum is better than glue for mending glassware. It holds well and does not show.

LOOSE CASTERS

When casters on furniture drop out too often, remove them, pour melted wax in the holes and insert the casters before the wax hardens. After it has set the casters will not fall out again.

SCREW IN PLASTER

To make a wood screw hold in plaster, dig out a hole a little larger than the screw and drive in a wooden plug. Then drill a hole in the plug and insert the screw.

TO DRY CHAMOIS

If you use chamois skins to clean windows and glassware (and there is nothing better) you have discovered that they dry like a board. The secret is to dry them in the wind or in front of an electric fan. Then they'll be soft and pliable.

TO CLEAN SILVER

Always place in hot suds immediately after use. Then dry with a soft cloth. If it does become tarnished, cover with sour milk for half an hour, then wash and dry.

STAINS ON ENAMEL

White enamel bathtubs, washbowls and so on may be easily cleansed by rubbing with turpentine. Baking soda is also good. For obstinate stains try soaking with Javelle water or sodium hypochlorite solution. Wash the cleanser off with soap and water, of course.

TO REMOVE WALL PAPER

Make a solution of one tablespoon of saltpeter

to one gallon of hot water. Apply freely to the paper with a brush. Several applications may be necessary. Keep the water hot.

CHEMICAL DEFINITION OF WOMEN

By *Chi University Professor*

Women: Symbol, W'O, a member of the human family.

Occurrence: Can be found almost everywhere men exist.

Physical Properties: Boils at nothing and may freeze at any moment. Melts when properly treated.

Taste: Very bitter if not used correctly. Very sweet, if vice versa.

Chemical Properties: Violent action when left alone by man. Highly explosive and may prove to be dangerous in inexperienced hands.

Do You Fear the Wind?

Do you fear the force of the wind,

The slash of the rain?

Go face them and fight them,

Be savage again.

Go hungry and cold like the wolf,

Go wade like the crane;

The palms of your hands will thicken,

The skin of your cheek will tan,

You'll grow ragged and weary and swarthy,

But you'll walk like a man!

—*Hamlin Garland.*

Celery originated in Germany.

The onion originated in Egypt.

The citron is a native of Greece.

Oats originated in the East.

Rye came originally from Liberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

Spinach came from Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The mulberry-tree originated in Persia.

Walnuts and peaches come from Persia.

The horse chestnut is a native of Tibet.

Cucumbers came from East Indies.

The quince came from Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.

Horseradish is from Southern Europe.

A dinner guest in a Virginia home was telling his host how to prepare ham that would be even better than the famous Virginia ham.

Guest: "Place the ham in a deep pan and the first day soak it in a bottle of rye whiskey and let it cook a while. The second day add a bottle of Jamaica rum, the third day a bottle of port wine, and the fourth day a bottle of bourbon."

Host (turning to the colored cook): "What do you think of that?"

Negro Cook: "Ah don't know 'bout de ham, but it sho' sounds like mighty good gravy."

• • *Our Young Women* • •

Odds and Ends in Styles, Fashions, Etc.

SO MANY scarfs are being shown that one might easily be led to believe that soon the streets of New York would look like the bazaars of Northern Africa, with women wrapped nearly to the eyes in silk. Scarfs cover the back of the head, they wrap around the throat. One ingenious designer has made a shaped jersey covering that zips up the center back, so that it looks for all the world like a wig with a part running down the center. Another creator of millinery has a drapery arrangement which passes over the head, leaving only the face bare; the hat is placed on top of this arrangement. The drapery, if it is not worn over the head, can serve as a cowl-like scarf on the dress.

Coiffures are changing. Head silhouettes are growing larger. The hair is coming down. The newest hair-dos are inspired by "Grand Siecle" periwigs. Clubbed on cue effects are worn low on the neck. If a girl's hair is too short she has but to add a simple false piece. Smart arrangements show the hair brushed high off the forehead with "staircase" rolls over the ears. A bow or a barrette fastens the bobtail strands at the nape. This coiffure is much simplified for daytime.

The trick that seems most amusing is that of securing the hat to the hair by means of a sizable comb passed through a bit of coarse mesh set into the top of the crown. What a scheme for a city where the wind blows through skyscraper canyons! But the comb is not purely utilitarian; it offers a means of decoration, for a bunch of flowers, or rosette of ribbons can be attached to it. To remove the hat the flower-bedecked comb must be extracted first.

Many of the midseason hats are prepared to offer more than a mental lift. Crowns are on the rise again. It is a reaction to the entertaining doll hats. The soaring crowns are not banale—they go up into points; sometimes they seem only tips perched on the top of upward sloping brims. Kepis, squared off at the top, mount in a sheer line from the nape of the neck. There's much of the carnival spirit abroad.

Brimms are outward bound. They spread into a flattering width, not exaggerated in town hats, but huge in hats going South or West. In accommodating mood they turn up at the back to show off hairs painstakingly trained to cover the back of the head with curls. They may even be folded smack off the forehead and the hair in back to create a bicorne, a line that seems to be pleasing women in the twenties as well as those in the forties and beyond.

With Winter barely getting into its stride, flowers are not afraid to show themselves on hats. White lilacs droop over the front of a tiny black dinner hat and big red posies nestle at the back of a pale blue felt built on a Watteau silhouette.

Navy blue will be the big spring-time color favorite, especially when set off by the white crispness of pique or lingerie touches. Several leading Paris Couturiers prefer navy to black for evening wear.

Pumps for afternoon wear are stylish when attached with single or double, plain or fancy, anklets.

Opened toes, backs or sides are touted for Spring again. Tan ties with high, straight, leather heel are also shown, some say as a reaction against the open-cuts and flimsy footgear of the past few seasons. The tie is seen as well in suede and other leathers with slenderer leather-covered heel.

Spun rayon laces for washable daytime dresses are to be featured the coming Spring. Embroidered spun rayons will also be available for the same line of dresses.

Women from nearby villages drive in to the market at Piastany, Czechoslovakia, early each morning, lending a colorful picture to the scene with their native, gay-hued costumes of full pleated skirts, balloon sleeves, tight boleros and high, black, Russian-type shoes.

Colored handkerchiefs are tied about their heads and this is doubtless where our present-day fashion of peasant handkerchiefs, so popular with the younger generation in America, originated.

Of course the most elaborate costumes are reserved for Sunday and church, little girls wearing small replicas of their older sisters' clothes though not so elaborately embroidered.

JUDGMENT

Suing for refund of money she paid for a permanent wave, Alice Conley combed out her hair in a Sacramento, Calif., court and asked: "Your honor, would you pay \$7.50 for a wave like this?" "Young woman," replied the judge, stroking his bald head wistfully, "I'd pay \$100 if I could get a wave like that."

Jean: "Fashions may come and fashions may go, but there's always a demand for cosmetics."

June: "Yes, women can't go wan forever."

Opportunities for Young Women in Geology

PROSPECTS are growing brighter for trained women in geology and new opportunities in the field are opening, according to Professor Ida H. Ogilvie, who has been teaching geology at Barnard College for thirty-five years.

Development of surveys sponsored by both state and federal governments and the gradual breakdown of prejudices against women in geologic sciences are contributing to the change, she believes. Those holding jobs in coal and oil fields are proving equal to the hardships of scientific expeditions and proving their worth in other respects, she added.

In a report made to the Geological Society of America, of which she is a member, Professor Ogilvie states:

"The majority of women working in geology today are connected in some way with the oil industry. In most cases they are employed in the offices of petroleum companies and take care of reports which come in accompanied by samples cored out of rock which contains prospective oil deposits. From these samples they make a subsurface map which, in short, tells how far the oil company will have to drill.

"Occasionally the woman geologist will work in the oil field in conjunction with the actual drilling. Sample rock is secured, washed at the well and analyzed. The geologist brings her microscope and lighting equipment and is prepared to work night and day. The situation, usually arising when the well is about ready to go, is called 'keeping up with the well.'"

Professor Ogilvie cites the achievements of Dr. Katherine Fowler Billings and Dr. Carlotta J. Maury. Dr. Billings, who now teaches geology at Wellesley, went to Africa a few years ago in search of gold and other minerals, making the scientific expedition unaccompanied, except for native guides. Dr. Maury made several exploration trips in South America to study fossil remains.

Dean of women prominent in the science today is Dr. Florence Bascom, professor emeritus in Bryn Mawr College, she stated. Dr. Bascom, now in her seventies, was the first of her sex to be elected to a fellowship in the Geological Society. Her particular science is petrology, a microscopic study of rocks for the purpose of determining their origin.

Dr. Eleanora Bliss Knopf is noted in scientific circles for her interpretation of the Bruno Sanders method of research in petrology, which made possible a more profound study of crystals in rocks; Dr. Anna Jonas Stose, now with the United States Geological Survey in Washington is another woman eminent in the field.

Burma is the women's paradise, so far as the East is concerned. There women are as free as they are in any country of Europe. They don't marry until they want to, and in many cases they select husbands for themselves—a procedure which would have been thought quite impossible only a short time ago.

Girl Scouts

According to information just received from National Scout headquarters, New York City, the Golden Eaglet award has been made to three Rock Springs girls, this the highest honor obtainable. The lucky recipients are Phyllis Watson, Dena Shiamanna and Sophia Pryich. Congratulatory letters have already reached the girls from the National Commissioner, Mrs. Birdsell Otis. The emblems will be presented at a later date. Our congratulations to the trophy winners.

Here lies the body of Susan Jones,
Resting beneath these polished stones,
Her name was Brown instead of Jones,
But Brown won't rhyme with polished stones,
And she won't know if it's Brown or Jones.

STORY OF A FEUD

It's Dr. Carroll Johnson's story. Two Arkansas farmers had been carrying on a feud for 20 years, when one morning one of them hitched up the mules and drove to the property line fence. Pretty soon the other farmer came along in the buckboard. "Mawnin', Jeff," said the first farmer.

"Why do you say mawnin' to me after all these yeahs?" inquired the second farmer suspiciously.

"I'm jes' here to tell yuh I'm aimin' to run for congress and I don't want you nor none of yours a-votin' for me," answered the first farmer. To which Jeff answered:

"Now, looka. Me and my kin's been a-votin' the straight democratic ticket since grandpappy come to these hills, and if you don't want us a-votin' for you jes' get off the ticket."

In Dr. Laurie's youth practically every one in Scotland discussed theology fiercely. On Musselburgh links, he says, there was a snug public house kept by an old dame. One day a row started in the public room. She sprang up. "They're at their re-leegion again!" she exclaimed, rushed into the room, and announced: "This is a respectable hoose, I'll hae nae re-leegion in my hoose."

His father told him of a teacher who asked a child "What is God?" in the course of a religious lesson. The child could not answer. With a resounding smack on its head, he yelled: "I told you yesterday, God is love, you little deevil!"

"The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out."—*Lord Macaulay*.

• • *Our Little Folks* • •

Tribute to Dogs

(Some of you may have read this. It's worth reviewing.)

GEORGE VEST graduated from law school and left his home in Lexington, Ky., on horseback and on his way westward stopped in Sedalia, Mo., to spend a few days with relatives.

Vest was asked to act as attorney for a man whose pet dog had been killed by a neighbor. His client was suing for \$250.00. The defendant claimed that he had shot the dog in self-defense. His lawyer put up such a good argument that it looked as though the owner of the dog would lose his case. Then Vest arose and addressed the jury as follows:

"The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps, when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens.

"If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the grave-

side will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Vest sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without any gesture. When he had finished, judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$500.00. The extra \$250.00 was for punitive damages.

This case caused George Vest to settle in Missouri. Not long afterwards he was elected United States senator and served for over 32 years.

Mouse Kills a Boa in Museum Battle

A SMALL gray mouse, captured alive in the basement of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, recently attained a pinnacle of glory by mortally wounding the boa constrictor that intended to have it for supper.

The spry little fellow, named Herman by the youngsters at the museum, took advantage of the well-known theory that residents of tropical lands are not at their best in New York on a late November afternoon. Cornelius Denslow, supervisor of nature projects, happened to be showing the workshop to some visitors when he decided to feed Herman to the boa.

The snake was three feet long, a young specimen, and amiable most of the time. A retired policeman, Charles Karr, brought it to the museum in August, but originally it came from Jamaica, British West Indies. Its teeth were needle-sharp in contrast with a sluggish disposition.

Mr. Denslow dropped Herman into the cage and paused only long enough to observe with surprise that the boa gazed indifferently at the mouse. Herman presumably was busy sizing up the snake.

Reference books and charts, with which the museum abounds, contain fearsome passages on boa constrictors, things no mouse could dream of, such as:

"Popularly the name is applied to any large snake that entwines its prey, crushes it and swallows it whole. * * * These great serpents feed upon living animals of all sorts. * * * Backward-leaning teeth hold struggling victims until one or more folds compress it to death. * * * Boas have been seen to capture, crush and hold two or three creatures at once. * * * The larger of them have almost nothing to fear."

Picture, then, the astonishment of Mr. Denslow on returning ten minutes later to discover that Herman still was alive, and torn and gasping in a corner lay the dying boa. The naturalist eased its last moments with chloroform.

What to do with the mouse? Mr. Denslow conceded that it was a problem. He explained:

"Obviously it would have been courting disaster to put it in with our copperhead, garter or milk snakes. So, I'm afraid, we simply had to put it away (with chloroform, too). If the boa had been kept at 85 degrees it would have shown an entirely different attitude toward the mouse."

Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, 3d, curator of the museum, added: "I think Herman deserved a gold medal."—*N. Y. Times*.

Some Facts of Interest

THE sun is 864,392 miles in diameter. That is just a wee bit more than 109 times the diameter of the earth, which is only 7,918 miles in diameter.

The largest planet in our solar system is Jupiter. Its diameter is 86,682 miles. The moon, the earth's only satellite, has a diameter of only 2,160 miles. We are only a mean distance of 92,897,416 miles away from the sun, while Pluto is 3,800,000,000 miles average away from the sun, and thus is its most distant satellite.

Coming back to earth, we find that the superficial area of this planet is 196,950,000 square miles. The total of the land surface is 57,510,000. Of this real estate North America occupies 8,500,000 square miles.

The two largest oceans have the following areas in square miles: Atlantic 31,505,000 and the grand old Pacific 63,988,000. The greatest depth of the Atlantic is 27,972 feet and of the Pacific 34,210 feet. The Caspian Sea is the only lake which exceeds our own Lake Superior in size. It has an area of 169,330 miles against Superior's 31,819. Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake.

The Amazon River is given first place as to length in most atlases but if we add the Missouri River from source to its mouth and then add the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri down and then call this combination either the Mississippi or the Missouri River we would have a river of at least 1,000 miles greater length than the 3,900 miles credited to the Amazon. The Mississippi is credited with 3,436 and the Missouri with 2,945 miles, respectively. We would have to change the name of that part of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri in case congress and the states affected decide that we want to take away from Brazil the distinction of having within her borders most of the longest river in the world.

Turkey Raising in Washington

Colonel E. C. Way, in charge of the combined business affairs of the Bucoda Coal Mining Company and the Washington Union Coal Company, is a man of divers interests and much capacity.

One of our farmland tenants was reported as having a difficult time to make both ends meet, with the

result that Mr. Way suggested he go into the turkey-raising business. During the summer of 1938, two of our tenant farmers raised and sold 700 turkeys and grossed approximately \$2500, the enterprise originally suggested by Mr. Way turning out splendidly.



Part of a flock of turkeys raised by one of our tenants at Tono last year.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast are visiting with relatives in Southern Colorado.

Joseph M. Von Rembow has been on the sick list for a week.

Mrs. Dave Abraham has returned from a three-weeks visit with relatives in the northern part of the state.

Vernon, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Gras, fractured his left ankle while skiing in the hills south of town.

Flore Anselmi, Joe Jereb and Cyril Yenke were called to Green River for service on the jury.

Mrs. F. A. Wilhelm is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

David Kinniburgh and family visited with relatives in Reliance.

Miss Merlyn Stevenson, of Casper, spent Thanksgiving Day here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stevenson.

Mike Budak has been confined to his home the past month with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. John Copyak, Jr., are the parents of a baby son born on November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited here at the home of their son, Clarence Johnson, and family.

Mrs. Blanche Stebner, of Hanna, visited at the T. H. Butler home.

Mrs. John Randolph is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Kathryn Copyak, of Sterling, Colorado, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Copyak, Sr.

Mrs. J. S. Preece, who has resided in Superior for the past year, has returned and will again take up residence at her former home on Ridge Avenue.

Charles Outsen has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moon, Sr., of Winton, visited here at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Fred Menghini is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kauchich and daughter, Katherine,

visited with friends at Boulder.

Mr. and Mrs. William Krichbaum are the parents of a daughter born November 25th.

Aldon Porter is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Mrs. E. A. Olson entertained the members of her Larkin Club at her home on West Street.

The Misses Helen and Anna Miller visited with relatives in Evanston.

Mrs. Dwight J. Jones entertained fifteen children at a party at her home in honor of her daughter, Lila's, sixth birthday.



Enrico Palanck, truck driver, Rock Springs store, and the "bag" of game which he and his party shot on a hunting trip last fall. Mr. Palanck insists he got his Elk by shooting it through the heart while it was running at top speed 300 yards away. Well—maybe he did.

Superior

Mrs. Stanley Lisher and her mother, Mrs. C. A. Murray, of Reliance, have been visiting in California with Mrs. Murray's sister, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Johnson, of Rock Springs, spent a recent week-end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum Blacker, of Laramie, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blacker.

Mrs. James Faddis, Jr., spent Thanksgiving in Price, Utah, with relatives.

Mrs. Joe Gornik and Mrs. Jas. Mullen entertained the Rebekah club at the home of Mrs. Gornik Thursday evening, November 24th. A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses.

Mrs. Rose Stephenson and Raymond, of Parco, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haag.

Ray Philbrick has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mettam. He is enroute from his home in Syracuse, New York, to Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. W. H. Richardson entertained the Thursday Bridge Club at the Club House December 1st. Prizes were awarded Mrs. A. G. Hood, Mrs. A. B. Gantz, and Mrs. P. L. Christensen.

Miss Ruby Kettle has just returned from Cheyenne, where she has been visiting the past few weeks.

Mrs. Fred Robinson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs.

John Engstrom, of Rawlins, are spending a few days in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bowlesby and daughter, of Jackson, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox.

Miss Violet Galassi, of Green River, was a recent week-end visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Galassi.

Mr. Stanley Fabian and Miss Virginia Zukowsky were married December 3rd at the Rock Springs City Hall. The attendants were Helen Fabian and Howard Perner. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crombie, of "D" Camp, are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital December 7th.

Reliance

The Sewing Club, of which Mrs. Jack Korogi is a member, honored her on her birthday by giving a party. Games were played, after which a lovely luncheon was served. Mrs. Korogi received many fine gifts with the best wishes of those attending.

Miss Helene Sellers was hostess to her primary sewing club during the month. The girls, accompanied by their teacher (Mrs. John Kovach) enjoyed several hours sewing, after which dessert was served. Keoka Hattori is to be the next hostess.

Horace Ainscough is able to be around again after receiving medical attention at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Panos left recently for California to make their home.

Mrs. Guido Anselmi is visiting relatives in Los Angeles, California.

The Court of Honor held by the Boy Scouts recently was well attended and also enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Tolar and daughter were visitors at the S. M. Peppinger home during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi and children, of Rock Springs, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrow during the month.

Raymond Dupont and T. Hattori received treatment in the Wyoming General Hospital for injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

The Junior play, "Green Lights," given at the High School gymnasium, was well attended.

Miss Norma Buckles, of Laramie, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckles.

Mr. Matt Medill is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. James Painter and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Price, of Dines, visited at the J. Kelley home.

Winton

Mr. Paul Demshar has been seriously ill at the hospital in Rock Springs, but is recovering at this writing.

Miss Vivian Brack, who is taking nurse's training at the Mercy Hospital in Denver, Colorado, spent the Thanksgiving holidays at the home of her parents here.

A number of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs on the evening of November 23rd, and helped them celebrate their thirty-third wedding anniversary, a nice lunch being served at the close of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Groutage, of Salt Lake City, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Groutage for a short time.

Mr. Earl Groutage, of Los Angeles, California, spent two weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs. Charles Gibbs returned to Los Angeles with him.

Joan Marinoff, who is attending the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, spent a short vacation at the home of her parents.

Miss Irene Dona, who had been employed in Salt Lake City, Utah, has returned home to live with her father and brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Volcic are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Jack Whiles and son are spending two weeks in California visiting with relatives there. They were accompanied by her mother and brother of Hanna, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry DuPont are the proud parents of a son born at the hospital in Rock Springs on December 9.

Mr. August Subic has been a patient at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clark and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. John Ruby and family visited with relatives in Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Glenn Sprowell. Bridge was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Gerald Neal, Mrs. Joe Wise and Mrs. Wilkie Henry. Mrs. Sprowell received many gifts.

Hanna

Thanksgiving and National Re-Dedication services were held at the theatre the afternoon of November 25th, sponsored by the Boy Scouts. The following program was given:

Song—"God of Our Fathers"—by All.

Invocation—By Rev. V. Brown.

Holy Scripture—By Rev. V. Brown.

School Music—Fifth Graders.

Address—Rev. Kellam.

School Music—Junior High Pupils.

Boy Scout Flag Ceremony—(Sidney Morgan, Jr., Robert Reese, Robert Milliken, Jr., Bernel Killion and Roy Le-moine).

National Re-Dedication Ceremonies—By All.

Song—"America"—By All.

Benediction—By Rev. V. Brown.

A surprise fellowship dinner honoring C. D. Williamson was given at the Community Hall on Dec. 3 sponsored by the Young Republican Association, and served by Mrs. F. E. Ford. Andy Royce presided as master of ceremonies and short talks were given by Rev. H. M. Kellam, O. G. Sharrer, T. H. Butler and J. H. Crawford. Mr. Williamson expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him.

Mrs. Frank Amoss and daughter (Mrs. Dan Leader of Laramie) returned from a trip to Ogden, Utah.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Leake, Mrs. Lena Ekman and Miss Bertha Ekman motored to Denver where Mrs. Ekman consulted a specialist.

S. I. Rodda was a patient at the hospital for a few days, having undergone a tonsillectomy.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church held their annual bazaar and dinner at the Community Hall Nov. 17.

Mrs. L. Smith gave birthday parties at the Community Hall for her daughters (Betty and Shirley) on their birthdays, Nov. 23rd and Nov. 30th, respectively, at which time they entertained their many friends with games and delicious refreshments.

The Senior Girl Scouts celebrated Scout Week with a program and lunch at the Community Hall to which each scout invited two guests.

Miss Annie Ryder and Gust Kumpula were married at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Oct. 23rd. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ryder and is a graduate of the Hanna High School; the groom is also a graduate of the Hanna High School and is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Kumpula. They will make their home in

Hanna where Mr. Kumpula is employed on the railroad.

A musicale was given at the Methodist Church sponsored by the Music Committee and under the direction of Mrs. B. Davis, Church School Orchestra leader. Numbers were contributed by local talent and also by the Medicine Bow School Band under the direction of Mr. Carter.

Rev. and Mrs. Virgil Brown are the proud parents of a boy born at the Hanna Hospital on Dec. 3rd. He will receive the name of David Allen.

Mrs. Wilson of Rawlins, nee Thelma Penman, formerly of Hanna, and infant son were dismissed from the Hanna Hospital and are visiting with Mrs. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Penman, Sr.

Dr. and Mrs. Hurst visited in Denver a recent week-end.

A card party was given at the Community Hall on December 2nd by Job's Daughters.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles held their annual dance at the Finn Hall on Dec. 10th.

The wedding of Miss Leah Crawshaw and Arthur Puro was solemnized at St. Pauls Episcopal Church at Salt Lake on November 19th, at 4 o'clock p. m., with Rev. Butcher officiating. Witnesses were Miss Hannah Puro, sister of the groom, Jack Crawshaw, brother of the bride, and Evor Matson. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Jas. McArdle and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Puro, both of Hanna. They will make their home here where Mr. Puro is employed in the mine.

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**Young Hannaites, Children of
Mr. and Mrs. George McAtee**



George Andrew and Georgeanna are five-month-old twins. Joan is five years old.

The Office Broom



Kirk V. Cammack years back was an employee of The Union Pacific Coal Company in various capacities, is now Mining Instructor at the Indiana State Teachers' College at Terre Haute.

W. Hensala, of Rock Springs, who attends Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, spent Thanksgiving week-end at home, has made quite an enviable showing in his studies during the short time he has been at the institute and was warmly congratulated by his many friends.

Eddie Morgan, Mining Engineer at Hanna, was a recent visitor in the city.

Glenroy Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace, of Winton, and a piper in the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, has been pledged to Delta Sigma Delta at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where he is now attending its College of Dentistry, having previously taken pre-med training at Wyoming University.

George Mars, former piper in the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, and mine employe at Winton, was here in December. All summer he attended to duties on his Idaho farm, then saw service at the Blind Bull coal mine on the western Wyoming border until deep snow forced it to close down.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Ebeling and small son of Spokane, were recent visitors here enroute eastward. Mrs. Ebeling will be remembered as the former Dorothy Leslie, at one time connected with the Auditor's force here and at Cheyenne, while her husband is a son of Rudolph Ebeling, dispenser of steaks, chops, etc., in the company store at Reliance.

Rev. Adolph Pate, recently ordained in Indiana by Bishop P. A. McGovern, of Cheyenne, will arrive in Rock Springs at an early date to succeed Rev. Charles Gormley, transferred to Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.

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AS THE OLD YEAR PASSES THRU THE TURNSTILE OF
TIME AND THE NEW YEAR PEEPS OVER THE HORIZON,
MAY IT BE THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA BRINGING
IN ITS WAKE ABUNDANT PEACE, JOY, HEALTH,
WEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO EACH ONE OF YOU JUST
A REAL "HAPPY NEW YEAR" ALL THE YEAR THRU

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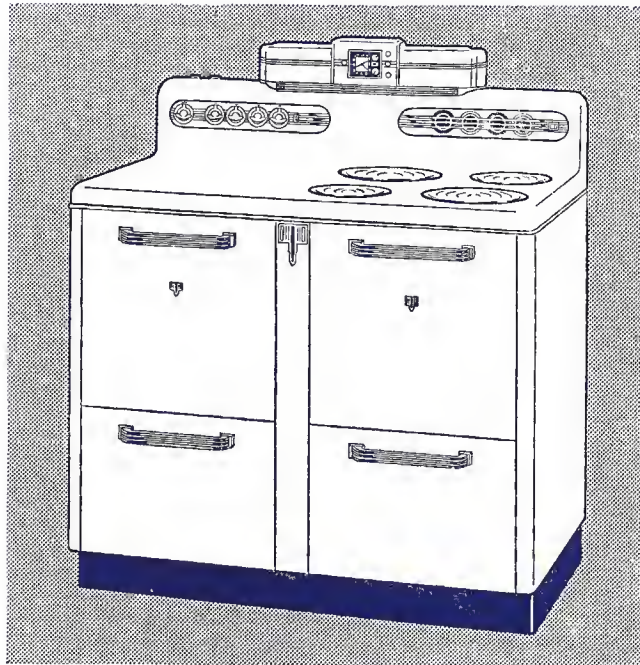


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